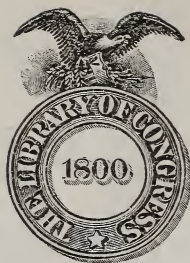


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MANUAL LATIN GRAMMAR.

MANUAL

L A T I N G R A M M A R.

PREPARED BY

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CAMBRIDGE:
PRESS OF JOHN WILSON AND SON.

[From President HILL, of Harvard University.]

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 7, 1868.

REV. JOSEPH H. ALLEN.

DEAR SIR, — Of the details of your "Latin Grammar," I am not a competent judge; but the general plan and general execution I feel free to commend very warmly. The book seems to me to contain all that is necessary for those who do not pursue Latin beyond their Freshman year; and to contain it in so brief a form, as to give reasonable hope that a boy may become familiar with it without either overstraining his memory, or becoming disgusted with the quantity imposed on him. It is a great error to expand a text-book beyond the dimensions necessary for a clear statement of the subject. Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS HILL.

[From Prof. BOWEN, of Harvard University.]

HARVARD COLLEGE, Aug. 26, 1868.

DEAR SIR, — Though it is not for me to speak with authority on such a subject, I believe that the publication of your “Manual Latin Grammar” will be of great service to the cause of classical studies in this country. By careful selection, arrangement, and condensation, in little more than one hundred pages of distinct and open type, you have endeavored to present *all* the grammatical forms and principles which the pupil, whether schoolboy or undergraduate, needs to commit to memory, and nothing more than he so needs, in order to read, understand, and appreciate any Latin classic; and I think you have succeeded. At any rate, whatever else of grammatical science the pupil ought to possess may be most profitably learned in the class-room, from the lips of his instructor, who will want for occasional reference some more comprehensive work. A big grammar is necessarily a big evil, and ought to be kept out of the hands of the learner, for it tends only to dishearten him and give him a disgust for his task. It is usually a wilderness of words, a heterogeneous mass of anomalies, technicalities, and theoretical refinements, often of questionable correctness, and generally ill-arranged, ill-expressed, and ill-pointed. Your book evidently has great merits; it seems to me a masterpiece of brevity, method, and clearness. For the use of schools and colleges in this country, I hope it will supersede every larger work, and only be superseded should one be published hereafter equally concise, and still more lucid, methodical, and trustworthy. It will then probably have had a long term of service.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS BOWEN.

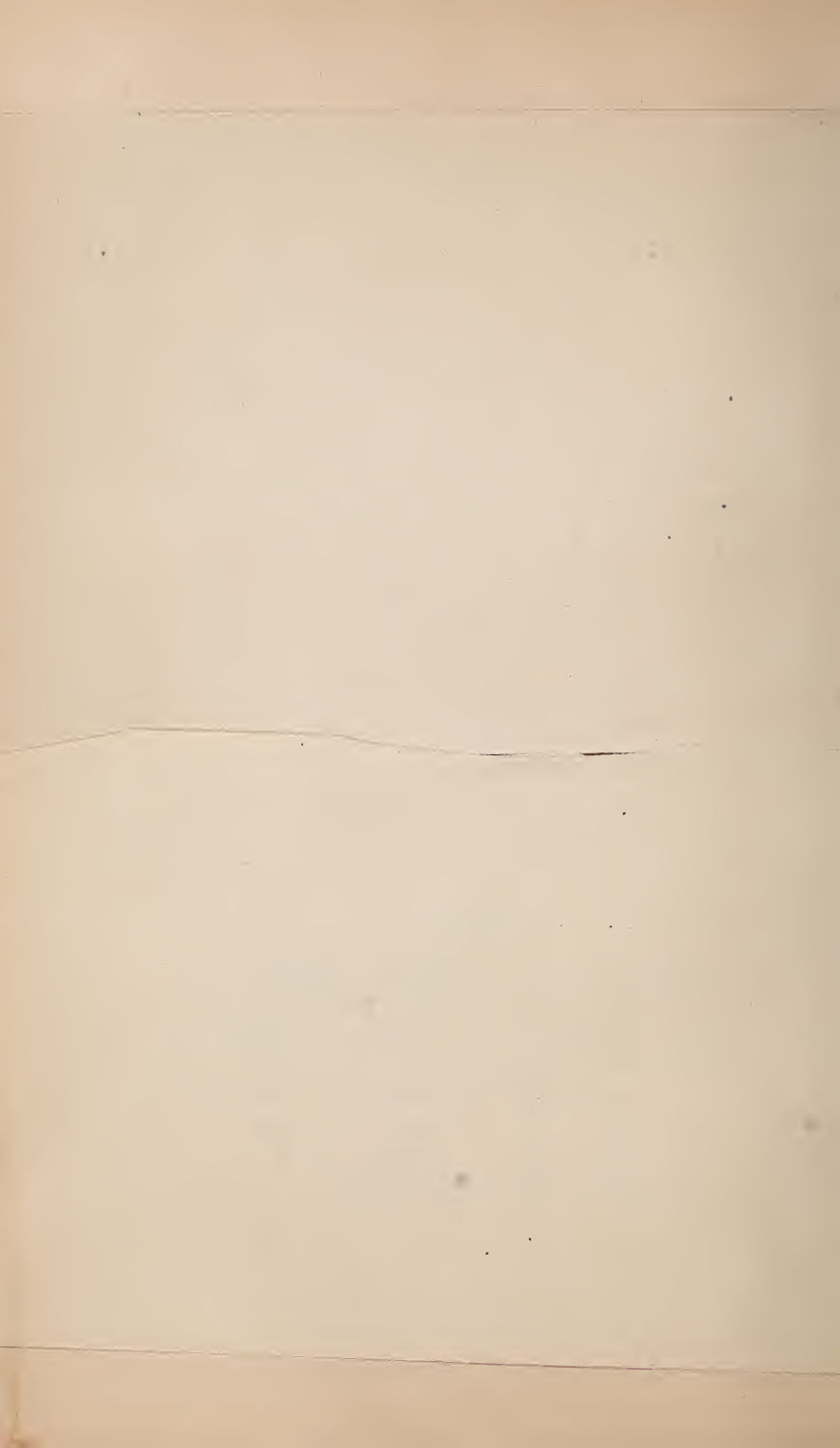
AN introductory book of exercises, to be used in connection with the grammar is in preparation, and may be expected within a year. At present, instructors who may adopt this manual for beginners, are advised to use the Latin Reader, adapting references to this grammar, as any skilful teacher can easily do.

The following corrections required to be made in early copies of this book:

- Page 11, line 12, for **io** read **is**.
- Page 75, line 16, for **40** read **42**.

ERRATA.

Page	11, line	7,	<i>add</i>	pl. acc.	lampadas.
„	11, „	12,	<i>for</i>	io	<i>read</i> is.
„	14, „	22,	„	liberas	„ liberae.
„	25, „	18, 20,	„	65	„ 59.
„	58, „	15,	„	fēcit	„ fācit.
„	75, „	16,	„	40	„ 42.
„	99, „	21,	„	VIII.	„ X.
„	108, „	26,	<i>add</i>	fax	(fācis).



PREFACE.

MANY of the best friends of classical education have long desired a manual of elementary instruction in Latin grammar,—which lies at the foundation of a classical course,—full and accurate enough to be a practical guide to the learner, but avoiding the prodigious multiplication of details, which have so overgrown that study in our ordinary school textbooks.

In attempting to meet this want, we have been guided by the following principles:—

1. To admit only what is likely to be really useful information to the learner, and nothing which he will be likely to look for in the dictionary first.

2. To avoid, as far as possible, all subtilties of theory and technicalities of phrase; and to illustrate every point, as it is stated, by examples in correct Latin, uniformly rendered into the corresponding English idiom.

3. To aid the eye, by the typography and arrangement of the page, so as to make it an easy manual of reference. Every Latin word we have used is printed

in a special type, cast expressly for this book, and is followed immediately (except in the section on Prosody), by its English equivalent, *italicized*. The quantities of roots and inflections are abundantly given throughout. In orthography, we have followed the most approved editions of the present day, adopting a few forms which may possibly be regarded as innovations, but varying less than some might desire from the past usage of our text-books.

In the classification and arrangement of paradigms we have expended a great deal of care. The classification of Nouns of the Third Declension, — which is based partly on that of Key, — seems to us to have great advantages over that commonly adopted. The exhibition of the Verb-forms will be found not only a material help to the learner by its compactness, clearness, and easiness of reference; but to have the special benefit of keeping distinctly in view the point (which teachers so often fail to make familiar) that all irregularities, or peculiarities of conjugation, are confined to the forms from the first or Present stem, while the others follow one uniform model throughout.

This volume is not, in any sense, an abridgment or compilation from previous writers. Except in some details of Prosody, we have not been *directly* indebted to any of those in use in our schools. Our plan has grown from our own wants and experience; and the examples have been selected, in general, from our

own reading. Only in a few instances, where it seemed desirable for completeness, we have not hesitated to borrow them from other sources.

While we have omitted a great amount of matter which we think serves in many text-books merely to obscure to the learner the outlines of the language, it will be found that its leading forms and usages are very fully exhibited; at the same time much incidental illustration is given, not contained in any other school grammar within our knowledge. A book designed for reference, as a full treatise on etymology and syntax, very properly contains much material which would be out of place in a brief manual like the present. We do not believe that it is best for the learner to begin with as large a book as he may require afterwards; and besides, if principles are to be taught, and not dead rules, it is a clear advantage not to become wedded to any set form of words.

Two or three points seem to require brief explanation to teachers who have been in the habit of using the ordinary text-books.

First, the recognition of the Locative Case, which has been sometimes called the "Dative of Place." The fact we wish to recognize in the structure of the language is one which all grammarians admit; and to accept it will be to many persons a real relief from the old arbitrary and unintelligible rule.

In interpreting the Subjunctive, we have thought best to give it no separate translation in the paradigms.

To render it, as is often done, by the English Potential, is as misleading as any false step, so low down among the elements, can well be. We have accordingly illustrated its use, at the outset, by a score of select examples of Latin idiom; and trust in the Syntax to have made it as clear as is consistent with the brevity of our plan.

In simplifying the treatment of the Gerund and Gerundive, we have followed the best English authorities, from Milton's brief Latin "Accedence," to the works of Donaldson, Key, and D'Arcy Thompson. The phrase "Nominative of the Gerund," which we have employed, is easily understood; it suggests an explanation of the subject which many scholars prefer to that usually given; and it need not be taken as controverting the more common doctrine, that the form in question is the Neuter of the Future Passive Participle, used impersonally.

The Syntax of the Moods will be found relatively more full than other parts of the book; this we have thought warranted by the difficulty and peculiar obscurity of the subject. In general, we have not, as is usually done, treated the Subjunctive by itself; but have classified the usages in the different kinds of subordinate clauses, in nearly all of which either that or the Indicative may be employed in special relations. Here, as everywhere, we have derived constant assistance from Madvig's "*Lateinische Sprachlehre*," the best single treatise upon Latin grammar with

which we are acquainted: from this we have taken more special points than from all other sources combined. We are far from claiming an entirely satisfactory treatment of the Subjunctive, which indeed has never yet been adequately analyzed, and which is much more difficult in Latin than in Greek. Conditional Sentences, however, in which we have followed the doctrine of Goodwin's "Greek Moods and Tenses," we believe will be found nowhere more fully explained than here.

In the matter of Prosody, we have given enough to enable the student to analyze for himself, and to read easily into metre, all the forms of verse in Virgil, Ovid, Horace, and (excepting a few lyrical passages) in the Dramatic writers. For instruction in the difficult art of composition in Latin verse, — should that be thought desirable, — or for exhibitions of quantity complete enough to be a sufficient guide in it, the learner must go to other sources.

In many points, both of etymology and syntax, we have availed ourselves of the counsel and guidance of Professor LANE, of Harvard University; who has greatly aided us by his care in examining the earlier proof-sheets, and by the suggestions of his very exact and thorough scholarship. In points of practical adaptation to the wants of classes, the long experience of our brother, Rev. T. P. ALLEN, of West Newton, Mass., has been a valuable guide. In the preparation of the Syntax, we are under especial obligation to Professor

J. B. FEULING, of the University of Wisconsin, who kindly read over the whole manuscript of this portion, and made many valuable suggestions.

In addition we would say, that, while this is intended to be a sufficient text-book for the learner,—at least until some more copious systematic treatise is required during a college course,—it is not claimed to be sufficient for the teacher. For his daily use in the class-room, as well as for his own more accurate information, he needs the ampler material so industriously gathered in the many excellent manuals in use. But, for ever so short a course in classical instruction, we hold that the language itself, and the literature which contains it, is the real object of study; and that every hour spent on the details of grammar, which does not directly help to this, is an injury to the student's progress, and a wrong to his intelligence.

Finally, this book is not meant for children. For most learners, we think, it would be better to wait till at least thirteen or fourteen, before attempting the systematic study of so difficult a tongue. At that age, an intelligent boy or girl, who studies it at all, ought to be led at once to those forms of it which can be readily understood and enjoyed.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

August, 1868.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—FORMS OF WORDS. (ETYMOLOGY.)

SECT.	PAGE
1. Alphabet	1
2. Pronunciation	2
3. Quantity	2
4. Accent	3
5. Inflection	3
6. Gender	4
7. Case	4
8. Declension	5

NOUNS.

9. First Declension	6
10. Second Declension	7
11. Third Declension. I. Vowel Stems	8
II. Liquid Stems	9
III. Mute Stems	9
IV. General Rules	11
12. Fourth Declension	11
13. Fifth Declension	12
14. Irregular Nouns. I. Defective	12
II. Variable	13
15. Proper Names	13

SECT.	ADJECTIVES.	PAGE
16. Inflection.	I. First and Second Declension	14
	II. Third Declension	15
17. Comparison		15
18. Numerals.	I. Cardinal and Ordinal	18
	II. Distributive	19

PRONOUNS.

19. Personal and Reflective	20
20. Demonstrative	21
21. Relative	22
22. Correlatives	23

VERBS.

23. Structure	24
24. Moods	24
25. Participles	26
26. Gerund and Supine	27
27. Tenses	28
28. Personal Endings	30
29. Esse	30
abesse, adesse, posse, prodesse	32
30. Conjugation	32
31. Active Voice	34
32. Passive Voice	36
33. Rules of Conjugation	38
34. Forms of Conjugation	38
35. Deponent Verbs	40
36. Derivative Verbs	41
37. Irregular Verbs	41
volo, nolo, malo	41
fero, edo, eo, facio, queo	42
38. Defective Verbs, coepe, aio, inquam, fari, salve, &c.	43
39. Impersonal Verbs	43
40. Periphrastic Forms	44
41. Adverbs	44
42. Prepositions	46
43. Conjunctions	47
44. Formation of Words	50

PART II.—USE OF WORDS. (SYNTAX.)

SECT.	PAGE
45. Definitions	53

I. RULES OF AGREEMENT.

46. Of Nouns	53
47. Of Adjectives	54
48. Of Relatives	57
49. Of Verbs	58

II. RULES OF GOVERNMENT.

50. Genitive	59
51. Dative	63
52. Accusative	66
53. Vocative	68
54. Ablative	69
55. Time and Place	73
56. Prepositions	75

III. SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

57. Sequence of Tenses	77
58. Moods	80
59. Conditional Sentences	81
60. Implied Conditions	84
61. Conditional Particles	85
62. Relations of Time	86
63. Cause or Reason	87
64. Purpose	88
65. Consequence or Result	89
66. Intermediate Clauses	90
67. Oratio Obliqua	91
68. Wishes and Commands	95
69. Subjunctive with Relatives	96
70. Substantive Clauses	96
71. Questions	98
72. Participles	99
73. Gerund and Gerundive	99
74. Supine	101
75. General Rules of Syntax	102
76. Arrangement	103

PART III.—RULES OF VERSE. (PROSODY.)

SECT.	PAGE
77. Rhythm	105
78. Quantity. I. General Rules	105
II. Final Syllables	106
III. Penultimate Syllables	108
79. Feet	111
80. Scanning	113
81. Metre	114
82. Forms of Verse	115
<hr/>	
83. Reckoning of Time	119
84. Reckoning of Money	119
85. Roman Prænomens	120

L A T I N G R A M M A R.

PART FIRST.

FORMS OF WORDS. (ETYMOLOGY.)

1. ALPHABET.

THE Latin Alphabet is the same as the English, wanting **w**.

Vowels are **a, e, i, o, u, y**. Diphthongs are **ae, oe** (often written **æ, œ**), **au, eu**, and in poetry **ei** and **ui**.

Mute Consonants are **p, b, f, v** (labial); **t, d** (dental); **c (k), g** (palatal). Liquids are **l, m, n, r**. Double Consonants are **x (cs), z (ds)**.

The Aspirate, **h**, is merely a silent breathing, and is not reckoned as a Consonant.

The Roman Alphabet consisted of 21 letters, viz.,

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, x.

y and **z** were added, in words derived from Greek.

i and **u**, when used as consonants (having the sound of **y** and **w**), are generally written **j** and **v**; as, **juvenis**, *a youth*, for **iuuenis**.

k is used only in a few words, generally at the beginning, and is always followed by **a**.

c is usually written for **k**; and often for **qu**, (regularly when followed by **u**): as in **cum** (for **quum**) *when*; **secutus** (for **sequutus**) *having followed*; and more rarely, in **ecus** (for **equus**) *a horse*, **cotidie** (for **quotidie**) *daily*, and others.

In early use, **u** never follows **u** (**v**), but **o** instead: as in *volt, will*. Often, **i** is put for **ii**, or **ji**, as in *obit, died; obicit, hits*. Examples of variation in spelling are, **-undus** or **-endus** in gerund forms; **-umus** or **imus** in superlatives; *adolescens, youth, epistula, letter*, for *adolescens, epistola; cena, caena, coena, supper*.

The last letter of the Prepositions **ab, ad, con** (**cum**), **ex, in** and **sub**, when combined with other words, is often altered to give an even sound: as **ad-** or **al-latus**, *brought*, **in-** or **im-mensus**, *boundless*; **sub-** or **suf-fero**, *sustain*.

The verb **est, is**, is sometimes joined in spelling with the previous word, especially in the old poets, or when the two would be united by elision: as **homost**, *he is a man*, **periculumst**, *there is danger*. So *vin', wilt?* *scin', know'st?* for *visne, scisne*.

In the division of syllables, a consonant between two vowels is always written with the latter; as **do-mi-nus**, *master*: also, any combination of consonants which can be used to begin a word; as **ho-spes**, *guest*; **ma-gnus**, *great*; **a-strum**, *star*; **di-xit**, *said*.

2. PRONUNCIATION.

Among us, Latin is generally pronounced like English. But there are *no silent letters*, except in scanning verse, by the usage called elision.

c and **g** are made *soft* before **e, i, y**, and the diphthongs **ae, eu, oe**; **ch** is always like **k**; **es** and (in plural cases) **os**, are pronounced as in *disease, morose*.

The Roman pronunciation of the Vowels was no doubt like the Italian. In English, for the long and short vowels respectively, it may be nearly represented thus:—

a as in *father, fast*; **e** as in *rein, met*; **i** as in *machine, fill*; **o** as in *holy, wholly*; **u** as in *rude, full*.

c and **g** were probably always sounded hard.

3. QUANTITY.

1. A vowel before another vowel is short; as, **vīa**, *way*.
2. A diphthong is long; as, **fōēdus**, *league*.
3. A syllable formed by contraction is long; as, **nīl**, *nothing*, for **nīhīl**.

4. A vowel before two consonants or a double consonant is long, as *rēctus*, *straight*, *judēx*, *juror*: but a short vowel before a mute followed by *l* or *r*, is common, as in *volucris*, *bird*; that is, it may be long in verse.

The sign \bar denotes that a vowel is long; \sim that it is short.

A short vowel differs from a long one not in *sound* but in *length*; as in *pătēr*, *father*, *mătēr*, *mother*.

4. ACCENT.

Words of two syllables are always accented on the Penult; as, *ě'rant*, *they were*.

Words of more than two syllables are accented on the Penult, if that is long; as, *amī'cus*, *friend*: if it is short, or common, then on the Antepenult; as, *dōm'inūs*, *master*; *al'acrīs*, *eager*.

The Penult is the last syllable but one; the Antepenult, the last but two (*paene*, *almost*; *ultima*, *last*.)

5. INFLECTION.

1. Inflection is a change made in the ending of a word to express some change in meaning; as, *vōc o*, *I call*; *vōc āt*, *he calls*.

2. That part of the word which remains unchanged is called the Root or Stem. When a primitive form, common to Latin with other languages, it is always called the Root: thus the root of *fūg a*, *flight*, is found in the English *fugitive*.

3. In Latin, Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Participles, are inflected to express Declension (gender, number, and case); Adjectives and Adverbs to express Comparison; Verbs to express Conjugation (voice, mood, tense, number, and person).

4. Those parts of speech which are not inflected are called Particles: they are, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections. Adverbs, especially those of time, place, and manner, are also sometimes reckoned as Particles.

6. GENDER.

1. Gender may be either natural, as **pūēr**, *boy*; **puellā**, *girl*; **mālum**, *apple*: or grammatical, as **lāpīs**, *stone* (masc.); **mānūs**, *hand* (fem.).

2. The following are general rules of gender: —

Names of Rivers (except a few ending in **a**) are masculine: as, **Tāmēsis**, *the Thames*; **Rhōdānus**, *the Rhone*.

Most names of Plants are feminine: as, **cornus**, *cornel*.

Indeclinable nouns, or Phrases used as nouns, are neuter; as, **illud Cassiānum**, "**Cui bōnō fuērīt**," *that saying of Cassius*, "*For whose advantage it was.*"

3. Many Nouns may be either masculine or feminine, according to sex; as, **exsūl**, *exile*; **bōs**, *ox*, *cow*. They are said to be of Common Gender.

4. A few are always connected with adjectives in the same gender, either masculine or feminine, independent of sex; thus, **ansēr**, *goose*, is always masculine, and **vulpēs**, *fox*, feminine. They are called Epicene.

7. CASE.

There are in Latin six Cases; namely, —

1. **NOMINATIVE**, used as the subject of a direct proposition: as, **pāter meū ādest**, *my father is here*.

2. **GENITIVE** (*of*), generally denoting origin or possession; also used with many adjectives and verbs, especially those expressing emotion: as,

patrīs ejūs āmicūs mīserētūr mei, *his father's friend pities me*.

3. **DATIVE** (*to* or *for*), generally used for the indirect object after a verb or adjective: as,

dēdit mīhī ensem: magnō mīhī ūsui ērāt; *he gave me a sword: it was of great service to me*.

4. **ACCUSATIVE** (*towards*), used as the direct object of a verb, and after most prepositions: as,

dum agrum ārābāt īn hortum vēnī, *while he was ploughing the field I came into the garden*.

5. VOCATIVE, used in direct address : as,

hūc vēnī cārē mī filiōlē, *come hither my dear little son.*

6. ABLATIVE (*by, from, with*), used with many verbs and prepositions : as,

in hortō lūdēbāmūs et cultellō mē laesīt, *we were playing in the garden and he hurt me with a knife.*

All, excepting the nominative and vocative, are often called Oblique cases.

7. Some grammarians reckon also a Locative case, signifying the *place where* : it is generally the same in form with the Dative, and may be called the Dative of Place : as,

Rōmae vēl Athēnīs essē vēlim, *I should like to be at Rome or Athens.*

8. DECLENSION.

I. There are five Declensions of nouns in Latin, distinguished by the termination of the Genitive Singular, and by their characteristic or leading vowel. These are as follows : —

DECL.	1.	Gen. Sing.	ae,	Leading Vowel	a
„	2.	„	ī	„	„ o
„	3.	„	īs	„	„ i
„	4.	„	ūs	„	„ u
„	5.	„	ēi	„	„ e

II. The following are general rules of declension : —

1. The vocative is always the same in form with the nominative, except in the singular of nouns in **us**, of the second declension.

2. In Neuters, the nominative and accusative are always alike, and in the plural end in **ā**.

3. Except in neuters, the accusative singular always ends in **m**, and the accusative plural in **s**.

4. In the most ancient form, the dative singular of all the declensions ends in **ī**; in the third declension, the locative case may end in **ē** or **ī**.

5. The dative and ablative plural are always alike.

6. The genitive plural always ends in **um**.

NOUNS.

9. FIRST DECLENSION. (a.)

SINGULAR.

NOMINATIVE.	stell ā,	<i>a star.</i>
GENITIVE.	stell ae,	<i>of a star.</i>
DATIVE.	stell ae,	<i>to a star.</i>
ACCUSATIVE.	stell ām,	<i>a star.</i>
VOCATIVE.	stell ā,	<i>thou star!</i>
ABLATIVE.	stell ā,	<i>with a star.</i>

PLURAL.

NOMINATIVE.	stell ae,	<i>stars.</i>
GENITIVE.	stell ārūm,	<i>of stars.</i>
DATIVE.	stell is,	<i>to stars.</i>
ACCUSATIVE.	stell ās,	<i>stars.</i>
VOCATIVE.	stell ae,	<i>ye stars!</i>
ABLATIVE.	stell is,	<i>with stars.</i>

1. Most nouns of the first declension are feminine.

2. The genitive and dative singular anciently ended in *āi*, which is occasionally found in a few words, as, *aulāi*, *of a hall*. There is also an old genitive in *ās*, found in *paterfamilias*.

3. The genitive plural, especially of compounds with *cōla* and *gēna*, signifying *dwelling* and *descent*, is sometimes contracted into *ūm*, as *coelīcōlūm*, *of the heavenly ones*.

4. The dative and ablative plural of *dea*, *goddess*, *filia*, *daughter*, and a few others, end in the old regular form *ābūs*.

5. Some Greek nouns end in *ās*, *ēs* (masc.), and *ē* (fem.) in the nominative, and *n* in the accusative; those in *e* have the genitive in *es*: as, *Aenēās*, acc. *Aenēān*, voc. *Aenēā*; *Anchises*, gen. *Anchisae*, acc. *Anchisen*, voc. *Anchise*; *Pēnēlōpē*, *Pene-lōpēs*, *Penelopēn*; *grammaticē* or *grammaticā*, *grammar*.

10. SECOND DECLENSION. (o.)

MOST nouns of the second declension ending in ūs (ōs), ěr, ěr, are masculine; those ending in ūm (ōn) are neuter.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Man.</i>	<i>Book.</i>	<i>Slave.</i>	<i>War.</i>
Nom.	vĭr	lĭbĕr	servŭs (ōs)	bellŭm
Gen.	vĭr ĭ	lĭbr ĭ	serv ĭ	bell ĭ
Dat.	vir ō	lĭbr ō	serv ō	bell ō
Acc.	vir ūm	lĭbr ūm	serv ūm	bell ūm
Voc.	vir	liber	serv ě	bell ūm
Abl.	vir ō	lĭbr ō	serv ō	bell ō

PLURAL.

Nom.	vir ĭ	lĭbr ĭ	serv ĭ	bell ā
Gen.	vir ōrŭm	lĭbr ōrŭm	serv ōrŭm	bell ōrŭm
Dat.	vir ĭs	lĭbr ĭs	serv ĭs	bell ĭs
Acc.	vir ōs	lĭbr ōs	serv ōs	bell ā
Voc.	vir ĭ	lĭbr ĭ	serv ĭ	bell ā
Abl.	vir ĭs	lĭbr ĭs	serv ĭs	bell ĭs

1. Some Greek words end in ōs (M.) or ōn (N.); as, *arctos*, the Polar Bear; *barbĭton*, lyre. The old form ōs, ōn, for ūs, um, after u or v, as in *servōs*, and the gen. pl. ōn, are sometimes found.

2. Names of towns in us (os) are feminine: as, *Cōrinthus*.

3. The old form of the gen. sing. in iūs (oius) and dative in i (oi) is found in a few adjectives (see § 16, 1). The locative singular ends in i: as, *Corinthis*, at Corinth.

4. The genitive of nouns in ius and ium is often written with a single i: as *filĭ*, of a son, *ingĕ'nĭ*, of genius.

5. Proper names in ius drop e in the vocative; as, *Vergĭlius*, voc. *Vergĭlĭ*: also *filius*, son, and *genius*, divine guardian.

6. In the gen. plur. ōrŭm is often contracted into ūm or ōm.

7. *Deus*, God, has voc. *deus*; plural, n. v. *dei*, *dii*, or *dī*; dat. abl. *deis*, *dīis*, *dīs*. For the genitive plural, *dīvum* or *dīvom* is often used.

8. Nouns in er generally drop e in declining, as in *agĕr*, *agri*, field: but retain it in *pŭĕr*, boy; *gĕnĕr*, son-in-law; *sōcĕr*, father-in-law; *vespĕr*, evening; and a few others.

9. *Vulgus*, mob; *pĕlāgŭs*, sea; and *vĭrus*, poison, are neuter.

11. THIRD DECLENSION.

NOUNS of the third declension are classed according to their stems, whether ending in a Vowel, a Liquid, or a Mute Consonant.

I. VOWEL STEMS. (i.)

	<i>Ship</i> (F.)	<i>Cloud</i> (F.)	<i>Sea</i> (N.)
SING. N.	nāvīs	nūbēs	mārē
G.	nāv īs	nub is	mar is
D.	nav ī	nub i	mar i
Ac.	nav ěm (īm)	nub em	mar e
V.	nav īs	nub es	mar e
Ab.	nav ě (i)	nub e	mar i
PLU. N.	nav ēs	nub es	mar iā
G.	nav iūm	nub ium	mar ium
D.	nav ībūs	nub ibus	mar ibus
Ac.	nav ēs (īs)	nub es (is)	mar ia
V.	nav ēs	nub es	mar ia
Ab.	nav ībūs.	nub ibus	mar ibus

1. A few nouns in āl and ār are properly neuters of adjectives in ālis, (omitting the final e), and belong to this class. They are declined like mare: as, ānīmāl, ālis, pl. animalia, *living thing* (from anima, *breath*); calcār, āris, spur (from calx, *heel*).

2. The old forms of sing. acc. in īm, and abl. in ī, and of the plur. acc. in īs, are found in many words. In Adjectives of this form the nom. sing. īs and abl. ī are always used.

3. Several names of towns, as Praenestē, Caerē, and the mountain Soracte (N.), have the ablative ě. Sometimes, also, marē, sea, and rēte, net.

4. A few nouns, as cānis, dog, jūvēnis, youth, have the genitive plural in ūm.

5. Vīs, force, has acc. vim, abl. vī, plur. vīrēs, vīrium, vīribūs.

6. Greek proper names in īs have acc. im, and voc. ī; as, Alexīs, Alexim, Alexī.

II. LIQUID STEMS. (l, n, r.)

	<i>Exile</i> (M.F.)	<i>Rank</i> (M.)	<i>Honor</i> (M.)	<i>Father</i> (M.)
SIN. N. V.	exsŭl	ordo	hŏnŏr (ōs)	pătēr
G.	exsŭlīs	ordīn is	honŏr is	patr is
D.	exsul ī	ordīn i	honor i	patr i
Ac.	exsul em	ordīn em	honor em	patr em
Ab.	exsul ě	ordīn e	honor e	patr e
PL. N.A.V.	exsul ēs	ordīn es	honor es	patres
G.	exsul um	ordīn um	honor um	patr um
D. Ab.	exsul ībŭs	ordīn ibus	honor ibus	patr ibus
	<i>Name</i> (N.)	<i>Work</i> (N.)	<i>Body</i> (N.)	<i>Leg</i> (N.)
SIN. N. V.	nŏmĕn	ŏpŭs	corpŭs	crŭs
G.	nomīn īs	opĕr is	corpŏr is	crŭr is
D.	nomin ī	oper i	corpor i	crur i
Ac.	nomĕn	opus	corpus	crus
Ab.	nomin ě	oper e	corpor e	crur e
PL. N. A. V.	nomin ā	oper ā	corpor ā	crur a
G.	nomin ūm	oper um	corpor um	crur um
D. Ab.	nomin ībŭs	oper ibus	corpor ibus	crur ibus

III. MUTE STEMS.

Nouns whose stem ends in a Mute Consonant generally form the Nominative Singular by adding **s**.

1. If the Mute is a Labial, (**b, m, p**), **s** is added simply with or without change of vowel : as,

	<i>City</i> (F.)	<i>Chief</i> (M.)	<i>Winter</i> (F.)
SIN. N. V.	urbs	princeps	hiems (ps)
G.	urb īs	princĭp is	hiĕm is
D.	urb ī	princip i	hiem i
Ac.	urb ĕm	princip em	hiem em
Ab.	urb ě	princip e	hiem e
PL. N. A. V.	urb ēs	princip es	hiem es
G.	urb ium	princip um	hiem um
D. Ab.	urb ībŭs	princip ibus	hiem ibus

2. If the Mute is a Dental (*d, t*), it is suppressed before *s*; in Neuters, *s* is not added: as,

	<i>Stone (M.)</i>	<i>Companion (M.)</i>	<i>Heart (N.)</i>	<i>Tooth (M.)</i>
SIN. N. V.	<i>lāpīs</i>	<i>cōmēs</i>	<i>cōr</i>	<i>dens</i>
G.	<i>lapīd is</i>	<i>comīt is</i>	<i>cord is</i>	<i>dent is</i>
D.	<i>lapid ī</i>	<i>comit i</i>	<i>cord i</i>	<i>dent i</i>
Ac.	<i>lapid em</i>	<i>comit em</i>	<i>cor</i>	<i>dent em</i>
Ab.	<i>lapid ě</i>	<i>comit e</i>	<i>cord e</i>	<i>dent e</i>
PL. N.A.V.	<i>lapid ēs</i>	<i>comit es</i>	<i>cord ā</i>	<i>dent es</i>
G.	<i>lapid um</i>	<i>comit um</i>		<i>dent ium</i>
D. Ab.	<i>lapid ībus</i>	<i>comit ibus</i>	<i>cord ibus</i>	<i>dent ibus</i>

3. If the Mute is a Palatal (*c, g*), it is combined with *s* in *x*: as,

	<i>Nut (F.)</i>	<i>King (M.)</i>	<i>Juror (M.)</i>	<i>Rower (M.)</i>
SIN. N. V.	<i>nux</i>	<i>rex</i>	<i>jūdex</i>	<i>rēmex</i>
G.	<i>nūc is</i>	<i>rēg is</i>	<i>judīc is</i>	<i>remīg is</i>
D.	<i>nuc ī</i>	<i>reg i</i>	<i>judic i</i>	<i>remigi i</i>
Ac.	<i>nuc em</i>	<i>reg em</i>	<i>judic em</i>	<i>remig em</i>
Ab.	<i>nuc ě</i>	<i>reg e</i>	<i>judic e</i>	<i>remig e</i>
PL. N.A.V.	<i>nuc ēs</i>	<i>reg es</i>	<i>judic es</i>	<i>remig es</i>
G.	<i>nuc um</i>	<i>reg um</i>	<i>judic um</i>	<i>remig um</i>
D. Ab.	<i>nuc ībus</i>	<i>reg ibus</i>	<i>judic ibus</i>	<i>remig ibus</i>

4. Peculiar forms are —

	<i>Night (F.)</i>	<i>Snow (F.)</i>	<i>Flesh (F.)</i>	<i>Bone (N.)</i>	<i>Old Man.</i>
SIN. N. V.	<i>nox</i>	<i>nix</i>	<i>cāro</i>	<i>ōs</i>	<i>sēnex</i>
G.	<i>noctīs</i>	<i>nīvis</i>	<i>carnis</i>	<i>ossis</i>	<i>senīs</i>
D.	<i>noctī</i>	<i>nivi</i>	<i>carni</i>	<i>ossi</i>	<i>seni</i>
Ac.	<i>noctem</i>	<i>nivem</i>	<i>carnem</i>	<i>os</i>	<i>senem</i>
Ab.	<i>noctĕ</i>	<i>nive</i>	<i>carne</i>	<i>osse</i>	<i>sene</i>
PL. N.A.V.	<i>noctēs</i>	<i>nives</i>	<i>carnes</i>	<i>ossa</i>	<i>senes</i>
G.	<i>noctium</i>		<i>carnium</i>	<i>ossium</i>	<i>senum</i>
D. Ab.	<i>noctībus</i>	<i>nivibus</i>	<i>carnibus</i>	<i>ossibus</i>	<i>senibus</i>

āēr (M.), *air*, has the accusative *aĕrā*.

mĕl, *honey*, and *fĕl*, *gall (N.)*, have the gen. *mellis*, *fellis*.

lāc, *(N.) milk*, has gen. *lactis*.

5. Irregular forms are —

īter, itīnēris (N.), *journey*.

jēcūr, jecōris or jecīnōris (N.), *liver*.

bōs, bōvis; pl. g. boum, D. bōbus, būbus (M. F.), *ox*,
cow.

sūpellex, supellectilis (F.), *furniture*.

lampās, lampādos, or is, acc. lampadā, *lamp*, (F.)

Jūppitēr, Jōvis.

IV. GENERAL RULES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns ending in **o**, **or**, **os**, **er**, and **es** (increasing) are masculine;

those in **as**, **es** (not increasing), **io**, **ys**, **x**, and **s** preceded by a consonant, also in **do**, **go**, **io**, are feminine;

those in **a**, **e**, **i**, **y**, **c**, **l**, **n**, **t**, **ar**, **ur**, **us**, are neuter.

A noun is said to increase, when in any case it has more syllables than in the nominative singular. In such case, the penult is called the Increment of the noun.

Increments of nouns in **a** and **o** (M. F.), are generally long; those in **e**, **o** (N.), **i**, **u**, and **y**, short.

The locative case is sometimes written with **ě**, especially in poetry: as, **Karthagině** (for **Karthagini**), at *Carthage*.

Many nouns, especially those of one syllable, ending in two consonants or a double consonant, make the genitive plural in **ium**: as **cliens**, *client*; **urbs**, *city*; **nox**, *night*.

12. FOURTH DECLENSION. (u.)

	<i>Car</i> (M.)	<i>Needle</i> (F.)	<i>Knee</i> (N.)
SIN. N. V.	currūs	ācūs	gēnū
G.	curr ūs	acūs	genū (ūs)
D.	curr uī (ū)	acu i	genū
Ac.	curr um	acu m	genū
Ab.	curr ū	acū	genū
PL. N. A. V.	curr ūs	acūs	genu a
G.	curr uīm	acu um	genu um
D. Ab.	curr ībūs	acū bus	genū bus

1. Most nouns of the fourth declension are formed from the supine stem of verbs : as, **cantus**, *song*, from **cāno**; **vīsus**, *sight*, from **vīdeo**.

2. **Dŏmus**, *house*, has ablative singular **domo**, genitive plural **domŏrum**, or **domuum**; accusative plural, **domos**: **domi**, less frequently **domui**, (locative) means *at home*.

13. FIFTH DECLENSION. (e.)

The only complete nouns of this declension are **dies**, *day*, and **res**, *thing*. They are thus declined : —

	<i>Day</i> (M.)	<i>Thing</i> (F.)
SINGULAR N. V.	diēs	rēs
G.	diē i	rē i
D.	diē i	rē i
Ac.	diē m	re m
Ab.	diē	rē
PLURAL N. A. V.	diēs	rēs
G.	diē rum	rē rum
D. Ab.	diē bus	rē bus

Most nouns of the fifth declension want the plural.

Dies is often feminine in the singular in phrases indicating a fixed time : as **constitūtā die**, *on the set day*.

The termination of the nominative singular is generally **ies**.

14. IRREGULAR NOUNS.

I. DEFECTIVE.

1. Wanting the singular : as,
lībēri, *children* ; **arma**, *weapons* ; **pēnātes**, *household gods*.

2. Wanting the nominative : as,
dāpis, *of food* ; **frūgis**, *of fruit* (plural complete).

3. Found only in one or two cases : as,
fors, **forte**, *chance* ; **vicis** (gen.), **vicem**, **vice**, **vices**, **vicibus**,
change or turn ; **sponte** (**suā sponte**, *of his own accord*) ;
injussu, *without orders*.

4. Indeclinable : as,
fās, *right* ; **nēfās**, *wrong* ; **pondō**, *pound*.

II. VARIABLE.

1. Many nouns vary in meaning as they are found in the singular or plural : as,

aedes, is (F.), *temple*.

auxilium (N.), *help*.

carcer (M.), *dungeon*.

castrum (N.), *fort*.

cōpia (F.), *plenty*.

finis (M.), *end*.

grātia (F.), *favor*.

impēdimentum (N.), *hinderance*.

littēra (F.), *letter* (of alphabet.)

lōcus (M.), *place* [pl. *loca* (N.)]

ōpis (F. gen.), *help*.

plāga (F.), *region* [*plāga*, *blow*].

sāl (M. or N.), *salt*.

aedes, *ium*, *house*.

auxilia, *auxiliaries*.

carcēres, *barriers* (of a race-

castra, *camp*. [course.]

copiae, *troops*.

finēs, *bounds*, *territory*.

gratiae, *thanks*.

impedimenta, *baggage*.

litterae, *epistle*.

loci, *passages in books*.

opes, *resources*, *wealth*.

plāgae, *snares*.

sales, *witticisms*.

sestertius (M.) means the sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *asses*, = about 4 cents.

sestertium (N.) means the sum of 1000 *sestertii*, = about \$40.

decies sestertium means the sum of 1000 *sestertia*, = \$40,000.

2. Sometimes a noun in combination with an adjective takes a special signification, both parts being regularly inflected : as,

jusjūrandum, *jurisjurandi*, *oath*.

respublica, *reipublicae*, *commonwealth*.

15. PROPER NAMES.

A Roman had regularly three names. Thus, in the name *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, we have —

Marcus, the *praenomen*, or personal name ;

Tullius, the *nomen* ; i.e., name of the Gens, or house, whose original head was *Tullus* ; this name is an adjective ;

Cicero, the *cognomen*, or family name, often in its origin a nickname, — in this case from *cicer*, a *vetch*, or small pea.

Women had no personal names, but were known only by that of their gens. Thus the wife of Cicero was *Terentia*, and his daughter *Tullia*. A younger sister would have been called *Tullia secunda*, and so on.

ADJECTIVES.

16. INFLECTION.

ADJECTIVES are declined like Nouns ; and are either of the First and Second Declension, or of the Third.

I. Adjectives of the first and second declension are thus declined : —

	M.	F.	N.
SING. N.	cār ūs	cār ā	cār um, <i>Dear.</i>
G.	car ī	car ae	car ī
D.	car ō	car ae	car ō
Ac.	car um	car am	car um
V.	car ě	car ā	car um
Ab.	car ō	car ā	car ō
PLUR. N.	car ī	car ae	car ā
G.	car ōrum	car ārum	car ōrum
D.	car īs	car īs	car īs
Ac.	car ōs	car ās	car ā
V.	car ī	car ae	car ā
Ab.	car īs	car īs	car īs

The singular of adjectives in *er* is thus declined : —

<i>Free.</i>			<i>Black.</i>		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. libĕr	libĕra	libĕr um	nĭger	nĭgra	nĭgrum
G. libĕr i	liber ae	liber i	nigr i	nig rae	nigr i
D. liber o	liber as	liber o	nigr o	nig rae	nigr o
Ac. liber um	liber am	liber um	nigr um	nig ram	nigr um
V. liber	liber a	liber um	niger	nig ra	nigr um
Ab. liber o	liber a	liber o	niger	nig ra	nigr o

(Plural like *carus*.)

The following have the genitive singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i*, in all the genders:—

<i>ālius</i> , <i>other</i> .	<i>nullus</i> , <i>no</i> .	<i>ullus</i> , <i>any</i> (<i>with negatives</i>).
<i>alter</i> , <i>other</i> (<i>of two</i>).	<i>sōlus</i> , <i>alone</i> .	<i>ūnus</i> , <i>one</i> .
<i>neuter</i> , <i>neither</i> .	<i>tōtus</i> , <i>whole</i> .	<i>ūter</i> , <i>which</i> (<i>of two</i>).

II. Adjectives of the third declension are thus declined:—

SINGULAR.

	<i>Wise.</i>	<i>Short.</i>	N.	<i>Better.</i>	N.
N.	<i>sāpiens</i>	<i>brēvis</i> , <i>breve</i>		<i>mēliōr</i> ,	<i>meliūs</i>
G.	<i>sapientis</i>	<i>brevis</i>		<i>meliōr</i> <i>is</i>	
D.	<i>sapienti</i>	<i>brevi</i>		<i>melior</i> <i>i</i>	
Ac.	<i>sapientem</i> , N. <i>sapiens</i>	<i>brevem</i> , N. <i>e</i>		<i>meliozem</i> , <i>melius</i>	
Ab.	<i>sapiente</i> , or <i>i</i>	<i>brevi</i>		<i>melioze</i> or <i>i</i>	

PLURAL.

N. Ac.	<i>sapientes</i> , <i>sapientia</i>	<i>breves</i> , N. <i>ia</i>	<i>meliores</i> , N. <i>ora</i>
G.	<i>sapientium</i>	<i>brevium</i>	<i>meliorum</i>
D. Ab.	<i>sapientibus</i>	<i>brēvibus</i>	<i>melioribus</i>

A few adjectives of this declension have the nom. sing. masc. in *er*: as, M. *ācēr*, F. *acris*, N. *acre*, *keen*. Otherwise they are declined like *brevis*.

Adjectives of one termination include those in *ns*, with a few others: as, *vētūs*, *old*; *pār*, *equal*; *fēlix*, *fortunate*. They all have two forms in the accusative singular, and in the nom. acc. and voc. plural: as, *pārem*, *par*; *pāres*, *paria*.

17. COMPARISON.

I. The Comparative degree adds *ior*, *ius* to the stem, and is declined as *melior*; the Superlative adds *issīmus*, *a*, *um*, and is declined as *carus*. Thus:—

car us, *dear*; *car ior*, *dearer*; *car issīmus*, *dearest*.

Adjectives in *er* form the superlative by adding *rimus* to the nominative: as, *nīger*, *black*; *nigrīor*, *blacker*; *nigerrīmus*, *blackest*.

Six adjectives, *fācīlis*, *difficīlis*, *easy*, *hard*; *sīmīlis*, *dissīmīlis*, *like*, *unlike*: *grācīlis*, *slender*; *hūmīlis*, *low*, form the superlative by adding *līmus* to the stem: as, *facillīmus*.

Compounds ending in **dīcus**, *saying*, **fīcus**, *doing*, and **vōlus**, *willing*, are compared from the corresponding participles in **ns** : as,

maledīcus, *slandorous* ; **maledicentior**, **maledicentissimus**.
malefīcus, *mischievous* ; **maleficentior**, **maleficentissimus**.
malevōlus, *spiteful* ; **malevolentior**, **malevolentissimus**.

Adjectives in **us** preceded by a vowel, are generally compared by means of the adverbs **māgīs**, *more*, and **maxime**, *most* : as,

īdōneus, *fit* ; **magis idoneus**, **maxime idoneus**.

II. The following are compared irregularly : —

bōnus, **mēlior**, **optīmus**, *good, better, best*.
mālus, **pējor**, **pessimus**, *bad, worse, worst*.
magnus, **mājōr**, **maximus**, *great, greater, greatest*.
parvus, **mīnōr**, **minimus**, *small, less, least*.
multum, **plūs**, (**N.**) **plurimum**, *much, more, most*.
multi, **plūres**, **plurimi**, *many, more, most*.
nēquam (indecl.), **nequior**, **nequissimus**, *worthless*.
frūgi (indecl.), **frugālior**, **frūgalissimus**, *discreet*.

III. The following comparatives and superlatives, denoting order in place or time, are formed from certain prepositions : —

[**citra**, *this side*] **cītērior**, **citīmus**, *nearer, nearest*.
 [**extra**, *outside*] **extērior**, **extrēmus**, *outer, outmost*.
 [**infra**, *below*] **infērior**, **infīmus** or **īmus**, *lower, lowest*.
 [**intra**, *within*] **intērior**, **intīmus**, *inner, inmost*.
 [**post**, *after*] **postērior**, **postrēmus** or **postūmus**, *latter, last*.
 [**prae**, *before*] **prīor**, **prīmus**, *former, first*.
 [**prōpe**, *near*] **propīor**, **proximus**, *nearer, next*.
 [**supra**, *above*] **sūpērior**, **suprēmus** or **summus**, *higher, highest*.
 [**ultra**, *beyond*] **ultērior**, **ultīmus**, *farther, farthest*.

The positives **infērus**, **extērus**, &c., are rarely used as adjectives. But the plurals **extēri**, *foreigners* ; **postēri**, *posterity* ; **supēri**, *the heavenly gods*, and **infēri**, *those below*, are common.

From the nouns **jūvēnis**, *youth*, **sēnex**, *old man*, are formed the comparatives **jūnior**, *younger*, **senior**, *older*. For the super-

lative the phrase **minimus** or **maximus natu** is used, the noun **natu** being often understood: as,

maximus fratrum, *the eldest of the brothers.*

senior fratrum would mean *the elder of the two.*

IV. Some adjectives want the positive: as,

dētērior, **deterrīmus**, *worse, worst.*

ōcior, **ocissimus**, *swifter, swiftest.*

pōtior, **potissimus**, *more, and most preferable.*

Some want the comparative: as,

falsus, **falsissimus**, *false, most false.*

inclītus (**inclūtus**), **inclitissimus**, *famous.*

nōvus, **novissimus**, *new, newest or last* (as in **novissimum agmen**, *the rear-guard*).

pauper, **pauperrimus**, *poor.*

sācer, **sacerrimus**, *sacred.*

vētus, **veterrimus**, *old.*

Some want the superlative: as,

ālācer, **alacrior**, *eager.*

ingens, **ingentior**, *huge.*

ōpīmus, **opimior**, *rich.*

V. 1. The Comparative often denotes a considerable or excessive degree of a quality: as, **brēvior**, *rather short*; **audācior**, *too bold*. It is used instead of the superlative where only two are spoken of: as,

mēlior imperatorum, *the best of the (two) commanders.*

2. The comparative takes the ablative, or **quam**, *than*: as, **tribus unciis altior est fratre** (or **quam frater**), *he is three inches taller than his brother.* (See § 54, v.)

3. Comparison between adjectives is expressed by comparatives with **quam**: as,

lātius quam altius est flūmen, *the stream is rather broad than deep.*

4. The Superlative (of eminence) often denotes a very high degree of a quality: as, **maximus numerus**, *a very great number.*

5. The superlative with **quam** indicates the very highest degree of a quality: as, **quam plurimi**, *as many as possible.*

18. NUMERALS.

I. CARDINAL AND ORDINAL.

1.	ūnus, una, unum	prīmus a um, <i>first</i>	I.
2.	duō, duae, duo	sēcundus, alter, <i>second</i>	II.
3.	trēs, tria	tertius, <i>third</i>	III.
4.	quattuōr	quartus, <i>fourth</i>	IV.
5.	quinquē	quintus	V.
6.	sex	sextus	VI.
7.	septem	septīmus	VII.
8.	octō	octāvus	VIII.
9.	nōvem	nōnus	IX.
10.	dēcem	dēcīmus	X.
11.	undēcim	undēcīmus	XI.
12.	duōdecim	duōdēcīmus	XII.
13.	tredecim	tertius decimus	XIII.
14.	quattuordecim	quartus decimus	XIV.
15.	quindecim	quintus decimus	XV.
16.	sēdecim	sextus decimus	XVI.
17.	septendecim	septimus decimus	XVII.
18.	duōdēviginti	duodevicesīmus	XVIII.
19.	undēviginti	undēvicesīmus	XIX.
20.	vīgintī	vicēsīmus	XX.
30.	trīginta	trīcēsīmus	XXX.
40.	quadrāginta	quadrāgesīmus	XL.
50.	quinqūāginta	quinqūāgesīmus	L or L.
60.	sexāginta	sexāgesīmus	LX.
70.	septuāginta	septuāgesīmus	LXX.
80.	octōginta	octōgesīmus	LXXX.
90.	nōnāginta	nōnāgesīmus	XC.
100.	centum	centesīmus	C.
200.	dūcentī, ae, a	dūcentesīmus	CC.
300.	trēcentī	trēcentesīmus	CCC.
400.	quadrīngentī	quadrīngentesīmus	CCCC.
500.	quīngentī	quīngentesīmus	IO, or D.
600.	sexcentī	sexcentesīmus	DC.
700.	septīngentī	septīngentesīmus	DCC.
800.	octīngentī	octīngentesīmus	DCCC.
900.	nongentī	nongentesīmus	DCCCC.
1000.	mille	millēsīmus	CIO, or M.
10,000.	decem mīlia	decies millesīmus	CCIOO.

1. **Unus a um** has genitive **unīus**, dative **uni** (§ 16, I.).

2. **Duo** (also **ambo**, *both*) is thus declined:—

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	duo	duae	duo
Gen.	duorum	duarum	duorum
D. Ab.	duobus	duabus	duobus
Ac.	duos, duo	duas	duo

3. **Tres** is declined regularly, like the plural of **brevis** (§ 16). The other cardinal numbers up to **centum** (100) are indeclinable. **Mille** is indeclinable as an adjective; but when several thousands are spoken of, the noun **milīa** is used, declined like the plural of **mare** (§ 11, I.), the noun described being put in the genitive plural: as, **cum decem milibus milītum**, *with ten thousand men*.

4. The numeral adverbs are: **sēmēl**, *once*; **bīs**, *twice*; **tēr**, *thrice*; **quātēr**, *four times*. Those of higher numbers end in **iens** or **iēs**: as, **quinq̄uens** (or **quinquies**), **decies**, **milies**, &c.

II. DISTRIBUTIVE.

1. singŭli	12. duōdēni	200. duccēni
2. bīnī	13. terni dēni , &c.	300. trēcēni
3. terni	20. vīcēni	400. quādringēni
4. quāterni	30. trīcēni	500. quingēni
5. quīni	40. quādrāgēni	600. sescēni
6. sēni	50. quinguagēni	700. septingēni
7. septēni	60. sexāgēni	800. octingēni
8. octōni	70. septuāgēni	900. nongēni
9. nōvēni	80. octōgēni	1000. millēni
10. dēni	90. nōnāgēni	2000. bis milleni
11. undēni	100. centēni	10,000. decies milleni

Distributives are used, —

1. As in the phrase **singulas binis navibus obiciēbant**, *they matched the ships one against every two*. — Cæs. B.C., I. 58.

2. Instead of cardinals, when the noun is plural in form but singular in meaning: as, **bina castra**, *two camps*: (**duo castra** would mean *two forts*): but **una castra**, *one camp*.

3. In multiplication: as, **bis bīna**, *twice two*; **quater septenis diebus**; i.e., *in four weeks*.

P R O N O U N S.

19. PERSONAL AND REFLECTIVE.

I. The personal pronouns **ego**, *I*, and **tu**, *thou*, are thus declined : —

	FIRST PERSON.	SECOND PERSON.
	<i>I.</i>	<i>thou (you.)</i>
SING. N.	ěgŏ	tŭ
G.	meī	tŭī
D.	mīhi (mī)	tībi
Ac.	mē	tē
Ab.	mē	tē
PLUR. N. Ac.	nōs	vōs
G.	{ nostrum nostrī	{ vestrum (vostrum) vestrī (vostri)
D. Ab.	nōbīs	vōbīs

II. The personal pronouns of the first and second persons are used also reflectively : as,

ipse te laudās, *you praise yourself*.

The reflexive pronoun of the third person, *himself, herself, themselves*, is thus declined : —

G. **sui** D. **sibi** Ac. and Ab. **sē**, or **sēsē**

It regularly refers to the subject of the sentence.

III. The genitives **nostrum**, **vestrum**, are used partitively : as, **unusquisque vestrum**, *each one of you* ; **mei**, **tui**, **sui**, **nostrī** and **vestrī** are used objectively : as, **mēmōr sis nostrī**, *be mindful of us*.

For the genitive of possession, the adjective pronouns **meus** (voc. masc. **mi**), **tuus**, **suus**, **noster**, **vester**, are always used, declined as in § 16, I.: as, **mi fili**, *my son*; **cum amīcis meis**, *with my friends*.

They agree with genitives in such phrases as **tuam ipsius patriam prodidisti**, *you have betrayed your own fatherland*; **suo sōlius pericūlo**, *at his own peril only*. — Cic. Cat., IV. 11.

The preposition **cum**, *with*, is joined *enclitically* with the ablative of the personal pronouns: thus,

nobiscum ambūlat, *he is walking with us*.

20. DEMONSTRATIVE.

I. The demonstrative pronouns **hic**, *this*; **is**, **iste**, **ille**, *that*; and **ipse**, *self*, are thus declined: —

SINGULAR.

N.	hic	haec	hoc	is	eā	īd
G.		hūjūs			ējus	
D.		huīc			eī	
Ac.	hunc	hanc	hoc	eum	eam	īd
Ab.	hōc	hāc	hōc	eō	eā	eō

PLURAL.

N.	hī	hae	haec	iī (eī)	eae	eā
G.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
D. Ab.		hīs		eīs	or iīs	
Ac.	hōs	hās	haec	eōs	eās	eā

Nom.	iste	ista	istud	Gen.	istius	Dat.	isti
„	ille	illa	illud	„	illius	„	illi
„	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	„	ipsius	„	ipsi

Remainder as **carus**, in § 16, I.

II. **Hic** is sometimes called the demonstrative of the first person; **iste** (used especially in reference to the person spoken to, and frequently implying contempt), the demonstrative of the second person; **ille** (referring to more remote objects, and used especially of those celebrated or well known), the demonstrative of the third person. **Ille** and **hic** are often used as “the former” and “the latter.” **Hic**, or **hic hōmo**, is sometimes equivalent to **ego**, *I*: as, **tu si hic sis**, *if you were I*. — Ter. Andr. 310.

Is is used especially in reference to something just mentioned, or as antecedent to the relative **qui**, *who*. It is used oftener than the other demonstratives as a personal pronoun of the third person, and is sometimes nearly equivalent to the article *a* or *the*: as, **eum quem esse hostem compēristi**, *one whom you have found to be a public enemy*. — Cic. Cat. I. 11.

habētis eum consūlem qui . . . non dubitet, *you have a consul who will not hesitate*. — Id. IV. 11.

Ipsē, *self*, the intensive pronoun, is frequently joined with another pronoun: as, **nos ipsi**, or **nosmetipsi**, *we ourselves*; or it may be used independently in either person: as, **ipsi adestis**, *you are yourselves present*. Often it may be translated *very*: as, **ipsi colles clāmant**, *the very hills cry out*.

Īdem, **eādem**, **īdem**, *the same*, is declined like **is**; **m** being generally changed to **n** before **d** in the accusative; as, **eundem**.

21. RELATIVE.

I. The relative pronoun **qui**, *who*, is thus declined: —

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	quī	quae	quōd	quī	quae	quae (quā)
G.	cūjus (quoius)			quōrum	quārum	quōrum
D.	cūi (quoi)			quībūs or quīs		
Ac.	quem	quam	quōd	quōs	quās	quae
Ab.	quō	quā	quō	quībūs		

II. **Qui**, *who*, is also used as an interrogative; but when used substantively, the nominative singular is **quīs quae quīd**: as, **quīs adest?** *who is here?* **quid ais?** *what do you say?*

As an adjective, **qui** is sometimes, and **quod** always, used: as, **qui (or quis) homo est?** *what man is it?* **quod bellum tum gērēbātur?** *what war was then waging?*

Quantus, *how great*; **quālis**, *of what kind*; **quōt**, *how many*, and the like, are also used both as relative and interrogative, corresponding to **tantus**, *so great*; **tālis**, *such*; **tōt**, *so many*.

The relative is often used in Latin where we must use the demonstrative in English: as,

quae cum itā sint, *since these things are so*.

The preposition **cum**, *with*, is affixed to the ablative of **qui**, as to the personal pronouns: as, **quocum, quibuscum**, *with whom*.

The conjunction **ac, atque**, is often used as a relative, in such phrases as, —

pro eo ac mēreor, *according to what I deserve.* — Cic.

ālīter ac nos vellēmus, *different from what we would.* — Id.

III. The indefinite relative **quicumque**, *whoever*, is declined like **qui**. So **quisquam**, **quīvis**, **quilibēt**, *any one*; **quisquē**, *each*; **quidam**, *a certain one*.

Quisquīs, *whoever*, rarely occurs except in the forms **quisquis** **quidquid** (**quicquid**), and **quōquō**.

Alīquis, *some one*; **sīquīs**, *if any*; **nēquis**, *lest any*; **ecquis** **numquis**, *whether any*, are like **quis**, but have **quā** for **quae**: as, **siquā bellā gērenda ērunt**, *if any wars shall have to be waged*.

22. CORRELATIVES.

1. These are demonstrative, relative, interrogative, and indefinite; the demonstratives generally commence with **t** or **i**; the relatives and interrogatives (which are alike) with **qu**; the indefinites with **ālī**: as,

tantus, *so great*; **quantus**, *as or how great*; **aliquantus**, *of some size*.

ībi, *there*; (**hic**, **istic**, **illic**); **ūbi**, *where*; **ālīcūbi**, *somewhere*.

eo, *thither*; (**huc**, **illuc**); **quo**, *whither*; **aliquo**, *to some place*.

indē, *thence*; (**hinc**, **illinc**); **undē**, *whence*; **aliunde**, *from some place*.

tum, *then*; **quum** (**quom**, or **cum**), *when*; **quando?** *when?* **aliquando**, *at some time, or at length*.

tōt, *so many*; **quōt**, *as or how many*; **ālīquōt**, *a number of*.

These last are indeclinable: as,

per tot annos, tot proeliis, tot impērātōres, *so many commanders, for so many years, in so many battles.* — Cic.

2. **Alter . . . alter** (where only two are spoken of), and **ālius . . . ālius**, *one . . . another*, are used as correlatives in such phrases as —

alter ārāt, alter sērīt, *one ploughs, the other sows*.

alii mē laudant, alii culpant, *some praise me, others blame*.

alius aliūd āmāt, *one likes one thing, and one another*.

hī fratres inter sē āmant alter altērum, *these brothers love one another*.

V E R B S.

23. STRUCTURE.

1. Latin verbs have two VOICES, viz. Active and Passive ; — four MOODS, viz. Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, Infinitive ; — four PARTICIPLES, viz. the Present and Future Active, the Perfect Passive, and the Gerundive ; — two VERBAL NOUNS, viz. the Gerund and the Supine ; — six TENSES, viz. Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, and Future Perfect ; — six PERSONS, three in the singular and three in the plural.

2. The future and future perfect are wanting in the subjunctive mood ; and the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect in the passive voice : their places being supplied by participles, combined with corresponding tenses of the verb *esse*, *to be*.

3. The passive voice has often a reflective meaning : as, *cingitur gladium*, *he girds on his (own) sword*.
vēlāmur cāpita, *we veil our heads*. — Virg. *Æn.* III. 545.

24. MOODS.

I. The Indicative Mood is used for direct assertion or interrogation.

II. The Subjunctive Mood is used for dependent propositions and indirect questions. It is generally translated by the English indicative, especially when preceded by particles expressing condition or result ; sometimes by the potential, *may*, *might*, or *would*, especially after particles expressing motive or purpose.

Examples of the use of the subjunctive in dependent constructions are as follows: —

- nescio quid scribam, *I know not what to write.* (§ 67, i. 1.)
 nescio quid scribas, *I know not what you are writing.*
 ūt scribam, non est sātis, *though I write, it is not enough.* (§ 61, 2.)
 sīne scribam, *let me write.* (§ 64, iv.)
 līcet scribas, *you may write.*
 cāve scribas, *do not write.* (§ 58, iii.)
 non is sum qui scribam, *I am not the one to write.* (§ 65, i.)
 vēreor ne scribat, *I fear he will write.* (§ 64, iii.)
 vereor ut scribat, *I fear he will not write.*
 sunt qui pūtent, *there are some who think.* (§ 65, iv. 2.)
 nemo est quin putet, *there is none but thinks.*
 sēdet (sedēbat) illic, tamquam scribat (scribēret), *he sits (sat) yonder as if he were writing.* (§ 61, i.)
 si haec sciret, non venīret, *if he knew this, he would not come.*
 sī haec cognoscat, non vēniat, *if he should find this out, he would not come.* (§ 65, iv. 1.)
 nisi haec cognōvisset, non vēnisset, *if he had not found this out, he would not have come.* (§ 65, iv. 2.)
 vēnit ut vīdēret, *he came to see.* (§ 64, i.)
 ēvēnit ut videret, *it turned out that he saw.* (§ 70, ii.)
 tam prōpē erat ut videret, *he was so near as to see.* (§ 65, i.)
 quis non gaudeat haec videns? *who would not be glad to see this?* (§ 60, 3.)
 cum domum rediisset, mortuus est, *when he had returned home, he died.* (§ 62, i.)

An Indirect Question is an assertion in which a question is implied, without being expressed: thus —

quīs adest? *who is here?* is a direct question; but
 dīc mihi quis adsit, *tell me who is here,* is an indirect question.

III. 1. The Imperative present is used as in English; but its place is often supplied (always in the first person) by the present or perfect subjunctive: as,

nē crēde cōlōri, *do not trust complexion.* (§ 58, iii.)
 dum vīvīmus vīvāmus, *while we live let us live.*

Not with the Imperative is nē; and nor, nēve.

2. The future is used especially for edicts and laws : as,
regii imperii duo sunt, iique consules appellantur, *there shall be two of kingly authority, and they shall be called consuls.* — Cic. Leg. III. 3.

hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, *a dead man in the city thou shalt not bury nor burn.* — XII. Tab. in Cic.

IV. The Infinitive is used — 1. As the Object of a Verb : as,
audire non possum, *I cannot hear.*

2. With a Subject-Accusative, especially after Verbs of knowing, thinking, and telling : as,
dixit me adesse, *he said that I was present.*

3. As an Indeclinable Noun (with or without a subject-accusative), when it is often rendered in English by the participial noun : as,

vivere est cogitare, *living is thinking.*

miseret me te esse pauperem, *it grieves me that you are poor.*

25. PARTICIPLES.

I. The Present Participle ends in **ns** (corresponding to our participle in **ing**), and is declined like **sapiens**, § 16, II.

When used as an adjective, the ablative singular ends in **i** :
 as,

flōrenti urbe potitur, *he takes a flourishing city ; but,*
florente urbe, *while the city flourished.*

The Future Active Participle (generally expressing purpose) ends in **urus**. The Perfect Passive Participle ends in **us**, and the Gerundive (sometimes called the Future Passive Participle), in **dus** ; they are declined like **cārus** (§ 16, I.).

The Gerundive either (1) has the meaning of *ought* or *must* : as, **delenda est Karthāgo**, *Carthage must be destroyed ;* or (2) is used to govern the noun it agrees with : as, **Karthāgīnis delendae causā**, *for the sake of destroying Carthage.*

II. The use of these participles is seen in the following examples : —

tē id dicentem audīvi, *I heard you say that.*

sāpientia Dei omnia gūbernantis, *the wisdom of God, who governs all.*

Cūrio ad fōcum sēdenti, *to Curius as he sat by the fire.*

Romā prōfīciscens Neāpōli diu mănēbat, *on his way from Rome he staid a good while at Naples.*

Romā profectus Athēnas vēnit, *he set out from Rome and came to Athens.*

Roman vēnit lūdos spectāturus, or, **ad spectandos ludos**, *he came to Rome to see the games.*

bōna pēto semper dūrātūra, *I seek goods that will last forever.*

rēluctante nātūrā, invītus lābor est, *if nature refuses, toil is vain.*

anno post exactos reges decimo, ab urbe condītā ducentesimo quinquagesimo quarto, *the tenth year after the kings' banishment, and the 251th from the founding of the city.*

And the Perfect Participle in English must often be rendered by other constructions in Latin : as,

cum Roman rediisset, **in fōrum vēnit**, *having returned to Rome, he came into the forum.*

equitatu praemisso, subsequēbātūr omnibus cōpiis, *having sent forward the cavalry, he followed close with all his forces.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 19.

26. GERUND AND SUPINE.

I. The Gerund is inflected as a Neuter Noun of the Second Declension. Its use is as follows : —

N. **scribendum est mihi**, *I have to write.*

G. **lābor scribendi**, *the task of writing.*

D. **ūtīle scribendo**, *serviceable for writing.*

Ac. **inter scribendum**, *while writing.*

Ab. **scribendo respondit**, *he answered by writing.*

But with a direct object, the Gerundive is usually employed : as,

N. **scribenda est mihi epistōla**, *I have to write a letter.*

G. **labor scribendae epistōlae**, *the task of writing a letter.*

This is the regular way in Latin of expressing *ought* or *must*.

II. The Former Supine is in form the accusative, and the Latter Supine the ablative, of a verbal noun of the fourth declension.

The Former is used after verbs of motion, especially in dialogue or familiar speech: as, **hūc vēnit consultum**, *he has come hither to consult*; the Latter after certain adjectives: as, **horribīle dictu**, *shocking to tell*. The latter is found only in a few verbs.

27. TENSES.

I. The Present tense expresses an action or state as now continuing; as, **vōco**, *I am calling*; **vocor**, *I am [being] called*, i. e. *some one is now calling me*.

It is sometimes used, as in English, to give life to narrative: as, **Caesar convōcat suos**, *Cæsar summons his men*; and may sometimes be rendered by the Perfect in English: as, **jamdiu te vōco**, *I have been long calling you*.

II. The Imperfect is used to tell a condition of things formerly existing. Hence it is employed —

1. In Descriptions: as, **ērant omnīno itīnēra duo . . . mons altissimus impendēbat**, *there were in all two ways . . . a very high mountain overhung*. — Cæs. B.G. I. 6.

2. To relate a Continued or Repeated Action: as, **saepē dīcēbat**, *he would often say*; **mīrābar**, *I used to wonder*.

3. To state the Circumstances attending an action or event: as, **dum haec gērēbantur**, *while this was going on*.

III. The Perfect is used to tell an action or event occurring at a given time in the past. Hence it is employed —

1. In Narration (perfect aorist, indefinite, or historical): as, **vēni, vīdi, vīci**, *I came, saw, conquered*.

2. After **ūt, ūbi, posteāquam** or **postquam**, *when*, (with a leading verb in a past tense), as equivalent to the pluperfect: as, **ūbi haec dixit, abiit**, *when he had said this, he went away*.

3. It is also used to relate a past act or state in reference to the present time (perfect definite or relative): as, **pāter te jam vocāvit**, *your father has already called you*.

4. In the subjunctive, it usually follows a leading verb in the present; as,

nescio utrum itā evēnērit necne, *I don't know whether it happened (or has happened) so or not.*

In Latin, and in all languages derived from Latin, there are two past tenses, — the Perfect, or Preterite, which is used for narration, to tell the main fact, and the Imperfect, which is used for description, or to state the attending circumstances: as,

dum Cicēro domi mănēbat, Caesar interfectus est, *while Cicero staid at home, Cæsar was slain.*

The Gothic languages, including English, have only one Past tense.

IV. The Future and Future Perfect are used, though with greater accuracy, like the corresponding tenses in English: as,

cum audivēro, scribam, *when I [shall] have heard, I will write.*

V. Tenses are distributed in these two classes, —

1. PRIMARY, including Present, Perfect [Definite], and Future.
2. SECONDARY, including Imperfect, Perfect [Historical], and Pluperfect.

VI. The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect, of the Active Voice, are derived from a stem (wanting in the Passive), which is usually formed by adding **v** [u] or **s**, with or without a connecting vowel, to the Stem of the Present; this is called the Second or Perfect Stem: as,

voc o, vocav i; — dic o, dix i.

In the Passive, these tenses are supplied by adding the corresponding tenses of **esse**, *to be*, to the Perfect Participle. This participle is derived from the third or Supine stem, which is usually formed by adding **t**, with or without a connecting vowel, to the present stem: as,

vocāti sūmus, *we have been called.*

haec dicta erunt, *this will have been said.*

The Perfect (definite), Pluperfect, and Future Perfect are called the tenses of Completed Action.

28. PERSONAL ENDINGS.

The terminations of the persons are as follows :—

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
S. 1. m [o, i]	P. 1. mus	S. 1. r	P. 1. mur
2. s [ti]	2. tis	2. ris, re	2. mīni
3. t	3. nt	3. tur	3. ntur

All Latin words in common use, ending in *t*, — except *at*, *but*; *et*, *and*; *ut*, *that*; *cāput*, *head*; *dumtaxat*, *however*; *licet*, *although*, and Indefinites in *-libet*, — are in the third person of verbs; all ending in *nt* are in the third person plural.

29. ESSE.

I. The Substantive Verb *esse*, *to be*, is thus inflected. It has neither Gerund nor Supine, and only the Future Participle :—

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *sum*, *I am*; *esse*, *to be*; *fui*, *I have been*; *futurus*, *about to be*: — second stem, *fu*; third stem, *fut*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRESENT. <i>I am.</i>			
SING. 1.	sum, <i>I am.</i>	sim	
2.	ēs, <i>thou art (you are).</i>	sīs	
3.	est, <i>he (she, it) is.</i>	sit	
PLUR. 1.	sūmūs, <i>we are.</i>	sīmūs	
2.	estīs, <i>you are.</i>	sītīs	
3.	sunt, <i>they are.</i>	sint	
IMPERFECT. <i>I was.</i>			
SING. 1.	eram	essem	fōrem
2.	ērās	essēs	fores
3.	ērāt	essēt	foret
PLUR. 1.	ērāmūs	essēmūs	
2.	ērātīs	essētīs	
3.	erant	essent	forent

FUTURE. *I shall be.*

SING. 1.	ěro	fütūrus sim
2.	ěris	futurus sis
3.	ěrit	futurus sit
PLUR. 1.	ěrimūs	futuri simus
2.	ěritīs	futuri sitis
3.	ěrunt	futuri sint

PERFECT. *I was, or have been.*

SING. 1.	fuī	fuěrim
2.	fuistī	fuěris
3.	fuīt	fuěrit
PLUR. 1.	fuīmus	fuěrimus
2.	fuistis	fuěritis
3.	fuērunt or fuēre	fuěrint

PLUPERFECT. *I had been.*

SING. 1.	fuěram	fuisse
2.	fuērās	fuisse
3.	fuěrat	fuisse
PLUR. 1.	fuerāmus	fuisse
2.	fuerātis	fuisse
3.	fuěrant	fuisse

FUTURE PERFECT. *I shall have been.*

SING. 1.	fuěro	fuerim
2.	fuěris	fueris
3.	fuěrit	fuerit
PLUR. 1.	fuerīmus	fuerimus
2.	fuerītis	fueritis
3.	fuerint	fuerint

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.	ěs, be thou :	este, be ye.
FUTURE.	esto, thou shalt be, he shall be.	
	estote, ye shall be :	sunto, they shall be.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.	esse, to be.
PERFECT.	fuisse, to have been.
FUTURE.	fōrě or fütūrus esse, to be about to be.

II. *Abesse*, to be absent, and *ādesse*, to be present, are inflected in the same way with *esse*. The Present Participle of *abesse* is *absens*; *praesens* is used as the participle of *adesse*. The Imperative is wanting in both.

III. *Posse*, to be able (*pōtīs esse*), is thus conjugated: —

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT, <i>can.</i>	<i>possum</i>	<i>possim</i>
	<i>pōtēs</i>	<i>possis</i>
	<i>pōtest</i>	<i>possit</i>
	<i>possūmus</i>	<i>possīmus</i>
	<i>potestis</i>	<i>possītis</i>
	<i>possunt</i>	<i>possint</i>
IMPERFECT, <i>could.</i>	<i>potēram</i>	<i>possem</i>
FUTURE.	<i>potēro</i>	
PERFECT.	<i>potui</i>	<i>potuērim</i>
PLUPERFECT.	<i>potuēram</i>	<i>potuissem</i>
FUT. PERFECT.	<i>potuēro</i>	
INFIN. PRES.	<i>posse</i>	PERF. <i>potuisse</i>
PARTICIPLE.	<i>potens</i> , <i>able.</i>	

IV. *Prodesse*, to help (*pro esse*), is conjugated like *sum*, inserting *d* where followed by *e*: as,
prosum, *prodes*, *prodest*, *prosūmus*, *prodestis*, *prosunt*.

30. CONJUGATION.

I. Verbs have four regular Conjugations, distinguished by the connecting vowel of the Present Infinitive: these are —

1. *ā*: as, *vōc ā re*, to call.
2. *ē*: as, *mōn ē re*, to warn.
3. *ě*: as, *mitt ě re*, to send.
4. *ī*: as, *aud ī re*, to hear.

II. The Perfect and Supine Stems are regularly formed by adding to the Present Stem, in the several conjugations, —

- (1.) *āv*, *āt*: as, *vōco* *vōcāre* *vocāvi* *vocātum* *call.*
- (2.) *ēv*, *ēt*: as, *dēleo* *delēre* *delēvi* *delētum* *wipe out.*
- (3.) *s*, *t*: as, *carpo* *carpēre* *carpsi* *carptum* *pluck.*
- (4.) *iv*, *īt*: as, *audio* *audīre* *audīvi* *auditum* *hear.*

In the second conjugation **ēv**, **ēt**, are usually modified into **ŭ**, **īt**: as,

moneo, **monere**, **monui**, **monitum**, *warn.*

III. The stem of the third conjugation usually ends in a consonant; this is combined with **s** in the same way as in nouns (§ 11, III. 1, 2, 3): as,

rēgo, **regere**, **rexī**, **rectum**, *rule.*

Vowel-stems of the third conjugation end in **ī** or **ŭ**. In the former, the stem is usually lengthened in the perfect: as, **fūgio**, **fugere**, **fūgi**, **fugitum**, *flee.*

In these verbs the **i** is dropped when it would be followed by **ē** or **ī**: as,

fugīs, **fugīt**, **fugere**, **fugērem**;

But it is retained before **ē**: as in **fugiēbam**; also, **fugiet**.

A stem ending in **u** (**v**), is unchanged in the Perfect: as,

acuō	acuere	acui	acūtum	<i>sharpen.</i>
volvo (uoluo)	volvēre	volvi	volūtum	<i>turn.</i>

IV. The perfect stem is often formed by simply lengthening the stem-vowel: as,

(1.) jūvo	juvāre	jūvi	jūtum	<i>help.</i>
(2.) cieo	ciēre	cīvi	cītum	<i>rouse.</i>
(3.) fūgio	fugere	fūgi	fugitum	<i>flee.</i>
(4.) vēnio	venire	vēni	ventum	<i>come.</i>

Or by reduplicating the stem-syllable: as,

- (1.) **do**, **dāre**, **dēdi**, **dātum**, *give* (compounds usually in the third conjugation: as, **addo**, **addere**, **addīdi**, **additum**, *add.*)
- (2.) **mordeo**, **mordere**, **mōmordi**, **morsum**, *bite.*
- (3.) **curro**, **currere**, **cūcurri**, **cursum**, *run.*

Or by analogy of other conjugations: as,

(1.) sēco	secāre	secui	sectum	<i>cut.</i>
(2.) māneo	manēre	mansi	mansum	<i>wait.</i>
(3.) pēto	petere	petīvi	petitum	<i>seek.</i>
(4.) vincio	vincire	vinxi	vinctum	<i>bind.</i>

31. ACTIVE VOICE.—FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS.

I. INDIC.	SUBJ.	II. INDIC.	SUBJ.
<i>I call.</i>		<i>I warn.</i>	
PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
vōc o	voc em	mōn eo	mon eam
ās	es	es	eas
āt	et	et	eat
āmus	ēmus	ēmus	eamus
ātis	ētis	ētis	eatis
ant	ent	ent	eant
<i>I called (was calling).</i>	IMPERFECT.	<i>I warned (was warning).</i>	
voc ābam	voc ārem	mon ēbam	mon ērem
abās	ares	ebas	eres
abāt	aret	ebat	eret
abāmus	aremus	ebāmus	eremus
abātis	aretis	ebātis	eretis
abant	arent	ebant	erent
<i>I will call.</i>	FUTURE.	<i>I will warn.</i>	
voc ābo	voc aturus sim	mon ēbo	mon ĩturus sim
abis	sis	ebis	sis
abit	sit	ebit	sit
abīmus	-aturi simus	ebīmus	-ituri simus
abītis	sitis	ebītis	sitis
abunt	sint	ebunt	sint
<i>I called (have called.)</i>	PERFECT.	<i>I warned (have warned.)</i>	
vocāv i	vocāv ěrim	monu i	monu ěrim
<i>I had called.</i>	PLUPERFECT.	<i>I had warned.</i>	
vocāv ěram	vocav issem	monu ěram	monu issem
<i>I shall have called.</i>	FUTURE PERFECT.	<i>I shall have warned.</i>	
vocāv ěro	(vocav erim)	monu ěro	(monu erim)
IMPERATIVE.			
PRES. voc ā	voc āte	mon ē	mon ēte
FUT. voc ato	voc atōte, anto	mon eto	mon etōte, ento
INFINITIVE.			
voc āre	vocav isse	mon ěre	monu isse
PARTICIPLES.			
voc ans	voc atūrus	mon ens	mon itūrus
GERUND.	SUPINE.	GERUND.	SUPINE.
voc andum	vocāt um, u	mon endum	monīt um, u

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.

III. INDIC.	SUBJ.	IV. INDIC.	SUBJ.
<i>I rule.</i>		<i>I hear.</i>	
reg o	reg am	audio	aud iam
is	as	is	ias
it	at	it	iat
īmus	amus	īmus	iamus
ītis	atis	ītis	iatis
unt	ant	iunt	iant
<i>I ruled (was ruling).</i>	IMPERFECT.	<i>I heard (was hearing).</i>	
reg ēbam	reg ěrem	aud iēbam	aud irem
ebas	eres	iebas	ires
ebat	eret	iebat	iret
ebamus	eremus	iebamus	iremus
ebatis	eretis	iebatis	iretis
ebant	erent	iebant	irent
<i>I will rule.</i>	FUTURE.	<i>I will hear.</i>	
reg am	recturus sim	aud iam	auditurus sim
es	sis	ies	sis
et	sit	iet	sit
ēmus	recturi simus	iemus	audituri simus
etis	sitis	ietis	sitis
ent	sint	ient	sint
<i>I ruled (have ruled).</i>	PERFECT.	<i>I heard (have heard).</i>	
rex i	rex ěrim	audīv i	audiv ěrim
<i>I had ruled.</i>	PLUPERFECT.	<i>I had heard.</i>	
rex ěram	rex issem	audiv ěram	audiv issem
	FUTURE PERFECT.		
rex ěro	(rex erim)	audiv ěro	(audiv erim)
	IMPERATIVE.		
P. reg ě	reg ĭte	aud ī	aud ĭte
F. reg ĭto	reg itote, unto	aud ĭto	aud itote, iunto
	INFINITIVE.		
reg ěre	rex isse	aud ĭre	audiv isse
	PARTICIPLES.		
reg ens	rect urus	aud iens	audit urus
GERUND.	SUPINE.	GERUND.	SUPINE.
reg endum	rect um, u	aud iendum	audit um, u

32. PASSIVE VOICE.—FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS.

I. INDIC.		SUBJ.	II. INDIC.		SUBJ.
<i>I am (being) called.</i>			PRESENT.		<i>I am (being) warned.</i>
voc or		voc er	mon eor		mon ear
āris		ēris, re	ēris		eāris, re
atur		etur	etur		eatur
amur		emur	emur		eamur
amini		emini	emini		eamini
antur		entur	entur		eantur
<i>I was (being) called.</i>			IMPERFECT.		<i>I was (being) warned.</i>
voc ābar		voc ārer	mon ēbar		mon ērer
abāris, re		arēris, re	ebāris, re		erēris, re
abatur		arētur	ebatur		eretur
abamur		aremur	ebamur		eremur
abamini		aremini	ebamini		eremini
abantur		arentur	ebantur		erentur
<i>I shall be called.</i>			FUTURE.		<i>I shall be warned.</i>
voc abor			mon ēbor		
abēris, re			ebēris, re		
abītur			ebītur		
abīmur			ebīmur		
abimini			ebimini		
abuntur			ebuntur		
<i>I was called.</i>			PERFECT.		<i>I was warned.</i>
vocatus sum		vocatus sim	monītus sum		monītus sim
<i>I had been called.</i>			PLUPERFECT.		<i>I had been warned.</i>
vocatus eram,		essem	monītus eram,		essem
			FUTURE PERFECT.		(<i>Shall have been.</i>)
vocatus ero			monītus ero		
IMPERATIVE.					
P. voc āre		voc amini	mon ēre		mon emini
F. voc ātor		voc antor	mon ētor		mon entor
INFINITIVE.					
PRES.		voc āri			mon ēri
PERF.		vocātus esse			monītus esse
FUT.		vocatum iri			monitum iri
PERF.		GER.	PARTICIPLES.	PERF.	GER.
voc ātus		voc andus		mon ītus	mon endus

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.

III. INDIC.	SUBJ.	IV. INDIC.	SUBJ.
<i>I am (being) ruled.</i>		PRESENT.	<i>I am (being) heard.</i>
reg or	reg ar	aud ior	aud iar
ēris	āris, re	īris	iāris, re
itur	atur	itur	iatur
imur	amur	imur	iāmur
imini	amīni	imīni	iamīni
untur	antur	iuntur	iantur
<i>I was (being) ruled.</i>		IMPERFECT.	<i>I was (being) heard.</i>
reg ēbar	reg ērer	aud iēbar	aud irer
ebāris, re	erēris, re	iebāris, re	irēris, re
ebatur	eretur	iebatur	iretur
ebamur	eremur	iebamur	iremur
ebamini	eremini	iebamini	iremini
ebantur	erentur	iebantur	irentur
<i>I shall be ruled.</i>		FUTURE.	<i>I shall be heard.</i>
reg ar		aud iar	
ēris, re		iēris, re	
etur		ietur	
emur		iemur	
emini		iemini	
entur		ientur	
<i>I was ruled.</i>		PERFECT.	<i>I was heard.</i>
rectus sum	rectus sim	auditus sum	auditus sim
<i>I had been ruled.</i>		PLUPERFECT.	<i>I had been heard.</i>
rectus eram,	essem	auditus eram,	essem
FUTURE PERFECT.		(Shall have been.)	
rectus ero		auditus ero	
IMPERATIVE.			
reg ĕre	reg ĭmini	aud ĭre	aud ĭmini
reg ĭtor	reg untor	aud ĭtor	aud iuntor
INFINITIVE.			
PRES.	reg i	aud ĭri	
PERF.	rectus esse	auditus esse	
FUT.	rectum iri	auditum iri	
PERF.	GER.	PARTICIPLES.	PERF.
rectus	regendus	auditus	audiendus

33. RULES OF CONJUGATION.

I. The Conjugations differ from one another only in the tenses formed upon the First or Present Stem.

All irregularities are either in the tenses derived from the first stem, or in the formation of the other stems; never in the terminations added to them.

The tenses formed upon the first stem in the active voice are also formed upon it in the passive.

Tenses of the second stem are inflected like the corresponding tenses of *esse*: as,

PERF. SING. **vocavi, vocavisti, vocavit**;

PLUR. **vocavimus, vocavistis, vocavērunt** or **vocavēre**.

II. In these inflections it will be observed, that —

1. The Imperfect Subjunctive is formed from the Present Infinitive by adding **m**; and the Pluperfect Subjunctive from the Perfect Infinitive in the same manner.

2. The passive tenses of the first stem are formed from the corresponding ones in the active, by changing **m** into **r**; or, where the active ends in **o**, by adding **r**.

3. The Imperative Passive is the same in form with the Present Infinitive Active.

III. 1. In tenses formed from the Second Stem, **v** between two vowels is often suppressed (syncopated), and the vowels in some cases made one; as **amasse** for **amavisse**, **flestis** for **flevistis**, **audieram** for **audiveram**. This takes place regularly in the compounds of **eo, go** (fourth conj.); as, **abii** for **abivi**, *I went away*.

2. Four verbs, **dico, duco, facio, and fero**, with several of their compounds, drop the vowel-termination of the Imperative, making **dīc, dūc, fāc, fēr**: as, **dic mihi, tell me**; **aufer, take away**.

34. FORMS OF CONJUGATION.

I. The principal parts of a verb, which determine its conjugation throughout, are the Present Indicative and Infinitive (first stem); the Perfect Indicative (second stem); and Supine (third stem): as,

vōc o, vōc āre, vōcāv i, vōcāt um, call.

II. In the following examples of conjugation, to form the perfect and supine, *i* is to be added to the second stem, and *um* to the third : —

I.

dōmo, domu- domit- *subdue*.
lāvo, lāv- laut- (lōt-) *wash*.
sōno, sonu- sonīt- *sound*.
sto, stēt- stāt- *stand*.
vēto, vetu- vetīt- *forbid*.

II.

dōceo, docu- doct- *teach*.
fāveo, fāv- faut- *favor*.
jūbeo, juss- juss- *order*.
mōveo, mōv- mōt- *move*.
sēdeo, sēd- sess- *sit*.
torqueo, tors- tort- *twist*.
vīdeo, vid- vis- *see*.

III.

āgo, ēg- act- *drive*.
ālo, alu- alt- (alit-) *nourish*.
cādo, cēcīd, cās- *fall*.
caedo, cēcīd- caes- *kill*.
cāno, cēcīn- cant- *sing*.
cāpio, cēp- capt- *take*.
cēdo, cess- cess- *yield*.
cingo, cinx- cinct- *gird*.
cōlo, colu- cult- *till*.
crēdo, credīd- credīt- *believe*.
cresco, crēv- crēt- *grow*.
cūpio, cupīv- cupīt- *desire*.
dīco, dix- dict- *say*.
dūco, dux- duct- *lead*.
ēmo, ēm- empt- *buy*.
fācio, fēc- fact- *make*.
fallo, fēfell- fals- *deceive*.
fēro, tūl- lāt- *bear*.
fīgo, fix- fix- *fix*.
fīngo, finx- fict- *feign*.
flecto, flex- flex- *bend*.

frango, frēg- fract- *break*.
fundo, fūd- fūs- *pour*.
gēro, gess- gest- *bear*.
gīgno, gēnu- genīt- *beget*.
jacio, jēc- jact- *throw*.
laedo, laes- laes- *hurt*.
mitto, mīs- miss- *send*.
nosco, nōv- nōt- *learn*.
parco, pēperc- parcīt- *spare*.
pārio, pēpēr- part- *produce*.
pasco, pāv- past- *feed*.
pello, pēpūl- puls- *drive*.
pōno, pōsu- pōsīt- *put*.
prēmo, press- press- *press*.
quaero, quaesīv- quaesīt- *ask*.
rāpio, rapu- rapt- *snatch*.
rumpo, rūp- rupt- *break*.
scribo, scrips- script- *write*.
sēro, sēv- sāt- *sow*.
sēro, seru- sert- *bind*.
tango, tētīg- tact- *touch*.
tēgo, tex- tect- *cover*.
texo, texu- text- *weave*.
tollo, sustūl- sublāt- *lift*.
traho, trax- tract- *drag*.
veho, vex- vect- *carry*.
vinco, vīc- vict- *conquer*.
vīvo, vix- vict- *live*.

IV.

āpērio, aperu- apert- *open*.
haurio, haus- haust- *draw*.
ōpērio, operu- opert- *cover*.
rēpērio, repēr- rept- *find*.
sancio, sanx- sanct- *ratify*.
sentio, sens- sens- *feel*.
vēnio, vēn- vēnt- *come*.

35. DEPONENT VERBS.

I. Deponent Verbs have the form of the Passive Voice, with an Active or Reflective signification : as,

1. mīror	mirāri	mirātus	<i>admire.</i>
2. mēreor	merēri	merītus	<i>deserve.</i>
3. sēquor	sequi	secūtus	<i>follow.</i>
4. pōtior	potīri	potītus	<i>obtain.</i>

These verbs have the Participles, Gerunds, and Supines of both Voices : as, *mirans, miraturus, miratus, mirandus*. The participle in *du*s, however, has a Passive meaning, and hence can occur only in Transitive Verbs : as,

potienda est tellus, the land must be won.

II. The Verbs *audeo, dare ; fīdo, trust ; gaudeo, rejoice ; sōleo, be wont*, have no Second or Perfect Stem, but form the Perfect, &c., after the analogy of the Passive : as, *ausus est, he dared ; fīsus sum, I trusted ; gavīsus est, he was glad ; soliti sumus, we were wont*. They are called Semi-Deponent.

From *audeo* we have the subjunctive *ausim*. The form *sōdes, an thou wilt*, (for *si audes*), is frequent in the comic writers.

III. The following list contains some of the most important Deponents, including many which form the Supine stem irregularly. The Infinitives are all regular : —

<i>amplect or, -i, amplex- embrace.</i>	<i>nasc or, -i, nāt- be born.</i>
<i>cōn or, -āri, conātus, try.</i>	<i>nīt or, -i, nīs- or nix- lean.</i>
<i>expēr ior, -īri, expert- test.</i>	<i>oblīvisc or, -i, oblīt- forget.</i>
<i>fāte or, -ēri, fass- confess.</i>	<i>ord ior, -īri, ors- begin.</i>
<i>fru or, -i, fruct- enjoy.</i>	<i>ōr ior, -īri, ortus, oriturus (or-</i>
<i>fung or, -i, funct- perform.</i>	<i>ēris, -ītur, -ērer), arise.</i>
<i>grād ior, -i, gress- step.</i>	<i>pācisc or, -i, pact- bargain.</i>
<i>lāb or, -i, laps- glide, fall.</i>	<i>pāt ior, -i, pass- suffer.</i>
<i>lōqu or, -i, locūt- speak.</i>	<i>pollīc eor, -ēri, pollicīt- promise.</i>
<i>mēt ior, -īri, mensus, measure.</i>	<i>prōficisc or, -i, profect- go.</i>
<i>mīsēr eor, -ēri, miserīt- or mi-</i>	<i>quēr or, -i, quest- complain.</i>
<i>sert- pity.</i>	<i>reor, rēri, rātus, reckon.</i>
<i>mōr ior, -i, (-īri), mortuus, mo-</i>	<i>tu eor, -ēri, tuītus, protect.</i>
<i>riturus, (moribundus), die.</i>	<i>ūt or, -i, ūsus, employ.</i>

36. DERIVATIVE VERBS.

I. INCHOATIVE OR INCEPTIVE VERBS are formed by adding the termination **sco** to the stem and connecting vowel of their primitives: as, from **cāleo**, *I am warm*, **calesco**, *I grow warm*. They are of the Third Conjugation, and are found only in the tenses of the First or Present Stem.

II. INTENSIVES are formed by adding the terminations of the first conjugation to the third stem of certain verbs: as, **dicto**, *dictate*, from **dīco** (*dictum*), *say*.

III. FREQUENTATIVES are formed by adding **īto** to the first stem of verbs of the first conjugation, **īto** or **o** to the third stem of those of the third, and inflecting as in the first: as, **elāmīto**, *I keep shouting*; **dictītat**, *he keeps saying*.

IV. DESIDERATIVES, expressing a wish, end in **ūrio**, and are of the fourth conjugation: as, **ēsūrio** (from **ēdo**, *eat*), *I am hungry*.

37. IRREGULAR VERBS.

[For **esse** and its derivatives see § 29.]

I. **Vōlo**, **velle**, **volui**, *wish* (no third stem).

IND. PR. **vōlo vīs vult vōlūmus vultis vōlunt**.

SUBJ. PR. **vēlim**. IMPERF. **vellem**.

Other tenses are regular. There is no Imperative. The form **sīs** for **si vis**, *if you please*, is often found after imperatives: as, **cāve sis mentiaris**, *take care you don't lie*. Cic. Mil. 22.

II. **Nōlo** (*non volo*), **nolle**, **nolui**, *to be unwilling*.

IND. PR. **nōlo nonvis nonvult nōlūmus nonvultis nōlunt**.

SUBJ. PR. **nōlim**. IMPERF. **nollem**.

IMPERATIVE. **nōlī nolitō nolite nolitōte nolunto**.

The rest regular. No third stem.

III. **Mālo** (*magis volo*), **malle**, **malui**, *prefer*.

IND. PR. **mālo māvīs māvult mālūmus māvultis mālunt**.

SUBJ. PR. **mālim**. IMPERF. **mallem**.

The rest regular; no Imperative or third stem.

IV. **Fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, bear.**

ACTIVE: IND. PRES. **fĕro fers fert ferĭmus fertis fĕrunt.**
 SUBJ. IMP. **ferrem.** IMPERAT. **fer ferto ferte fertōte ferunto.**

PASSIVE: IND. PRES. **feror ferris fertur ferĭmur, &c.**
 SUBJ. IMP. **ferrer.** IMPERAT. **ferre fertor ferimini feruntor.**
 INFINITIVE. **ferri, latus esse.**
 PARTICIPLES. **ferens laturus latus ferendus.**

The rest regular.

V. **Edo, eat,** is a regular verb of the third conjugation, with the following forms like those of **esse**:—

IND. PRES. **ēs est estis.** SUBJ. (PRES. **edim**). IMPERF. **essem.**
 IMPERAT. **ēs esto estē estote.** INFIN. **esse.**

VI. **Eo, ĭre, ĭvi, ĭtum, go.**

IND. PRES. **eo is it ĭmus ĭtis eunt.**
 IMPERF. **ĭbam.** FUT. **ĭbo ĭbis ĭbit ĭbĭmus ĭbĭtis ĭbunt.**
 SUBJ. PR. **eam.** IMPERF. **ĭrem.**
 IMPERAT. **ĭ ĭto ĭte ĭtōte eunto.**
 PART. PRES. **iens, euntis.** FUT. **ĭtŭrus.** GER. **eundum.**

VII. **Făcio, facĕre, fĕci, factum, make,** is inflected regularly in the Active; having also the peculiar forms **faxo** (fut. perf.) and **faxim** (subj. perf.). It has no Passive tenses formed upon the present stem, but uses instead **fio**, *be made*, or *become*, which is inflected as a regular verb of the Fourth Conjugation, but has the infinitive **fiĕri** and the subjunctive imperfect **fiĕrem**: thus, — **fio fiĕri factus sum.**

Compounds of **facio** with prepositions, change **ă** into **ĭ** in the first stem, and into **e** in the third, and form their passive regularly: as,

conficĭo conficere confĕci confectum, finish.

Other compounds retain the **a**, and have **fio** in the Passive: as,
 ACT. **bĕnĕ-facio, (-fa'cis), -fĕci, -factum.** PASS. **bĕnĕfio, benefit.**

VIII. **Queo, I can,** and **nequeo, I cannot,** are conjugated like **eo**. They are rarely used except in the present: as,
queo quis quit, quĭre, quĭvi.

38. DEFECTIVE VERBS.

I. **Coepi**, *began*; **ōdi**, *hate*; and **mēmīni**, *remember*, have no first stem. **Incīpio**, *begin*, is used as a present for **coepe**; **odi** and **memini**, though perfect in form, have the present signification, and are hence called Preteritive Verbs. They are inflected regularly in the tenses derived from the second stem. Other parts of these verbs are —

1. **Coeptus** (used with the Passive Infinitive: as, **urbs coepta est obsīdēri**, *the city began to be beset*); **coepturus**, *about to begin*.

2. **Osus osurus**, both Active in their signification.

3. IMPERATIVE. **memento mementōte**, *remember*.

II. **Aio**, *say*, has the forms —

ais ait aiunt, aiebam, &c.; **aias aiat aiant, aiens**.

III. **Inquam**, *quoth I* (used in quotations: as, **inquit, quoth he**), has the following forms: —

PR. IND. **inquam inquis inquit inquīmus inquītis inquit.**

IMPERF. **inquiebas**. PERF. **inquisti inquit**.

FUT. **inquies inquiet**. IMPERAT. **inque inquito**.

IV. **Fāri**, *speak*, forms the periphrastic tenses regularly: as, **fātus sum, &c.** It has also —

IND. PR. **fātur**. FUT. **fābor, fabitur**.

IMPERAT. **fāre**. INFIN. **fāri**. SUPINE. **fātu**.

Certain other forms occur in Compounds.

V. The following are found chiefly in the Imperative: —

1. **salvē, salvēte, hail.** (**salveo**.)

2. **āvē, āvētē, āvēto, hail, or farewell.** (**aveo**.)

3. **cēdo, cete, grant, pray.** 4. **āpāge, begone!**

39. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

These are found only in the third person singular, without any personal subject, this being often supplied by an infinitive or other grammatical construction. The most usual verbs of this class are such as the following: —

1. **Lībēt** (*lūbēt*), *it pleases*; **līcēt**, *it is permitted*, with infinitive subject and dative of person: as,

libet mihi lēgēre, licet tibi lūdēre, *I like to read, you may play.*

2. **Mīsērēt**, *it grieves*, **pūdet**, *it shames*, **taedet**, *it wearies*, **pīget**, *it disgusts*, with acc. of person and gen. of object: as,
miseret me cāsus tui, *I am sorry for your mishap.*

3. **Accīdit**, *it happens*; **restat**, *it remains*; having a phrase or clause as subject: as,

persaepe ēvēnit ut ūtīlitas cum hōnestāte certet, *it often happens that gain is at variance with honor.* (§ 70, II.)

4. **Pluit**, *it rains*; **ningit**, *it snows*; **grandīnat**, *it hails.*

5. The passive of Neuter Verbs, or those governing the Dative: as, **pugnātur**, *there is fighting*; **parcītur mihi**, *I am spared.*

40. PERIPHRASTIC FORMS.

I. The participle in **rus** may be used with any mood or tense of **sum**, forming the Periphrastic Future Active: as,
cum venturus sit, *since he is about to come.*

II. The participle in **dus** (Gerundive) may be used in the same way to denote duty or propriety: as,
vēra dīcenda sunt, *the truth must be told.*

The Gerundive of neuter verbs is often used impersonally (called the Nominative of the Gerund): as,
pugnandum est nōbis, *we must fight.*

41. ADVERBS.

I. Adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives of the first and second declensions by adding **ē** to the stem; from those of the third by adding **ter** or **īter**: as,

cārus, *dear, care*; **sāpiens**, *wise, sapienter*; **brēvis**, *short, breviter*; **audax**, *bold, audāciter*, or *audacter*.

The Comparative of an adverb thus formed is the neuter of the corresponding adjective; the superlative changes **us** of the adjective into **ē**: as,

cāre, carius, carissime, *dearly*.
 nūper, nuperrime, *lately, just now*.
 sāpienter, sapientius, sapientissime, *wisely*.
 brēviter, brevius, brevissime, *shortly*.
 faciīter (or facilē), facilius, facillime, *easily*.
 bēnē (for bōnē), mēlius, optime, *well, better, best*.
 māle, pējus, pessime, *ill, worse, worst*.

So compare the adverbs —

diu, diutius, diutissime, *long (in time)*.
 saepe, saepius, saepissime, *often*.
 sātis, *enough*; satius, *preferable*.
 sēcus, sēcius, *otherwise*.

II. The following adverbs require special explanation: —

1. **Etiam**, *also*, is stronger than **quōque**, and precedes the emphatic word, while **quōque** follows it: as,

terret etiam nos, ac mīnātur, *us also he terrifies and threatens*.

— Cic. Ros. Am. 40.

hoc quōque maleficiū, *this crime likewise*. — Id.

2. **Nunc**, *now*, points definitely to the present time; **jam**, *already*, has a reference to the past, and with negatives means *no longer*. A similar relation exists between **tunc** and **tum**: as,

nunc jam aperte rempublicam pētis, *now at last you openly attack the commonwealth*. — Cic. Cat. I. 5.

non est jam lēnitati lōcus, *there is no longer room for lenity*.

— Id. II. 4.

nunc quīdem delēta est, tunc flōrēbat, *now to be sure it [Greece] is destroyed, then it prospered*. — Id. Ros. Am. 4.

tum, cum ex urbe Cātīlinam eiciēbam, *at the time when I was engaged in expelling Catiline from the city*. — Id. Cat.

III. 2.

3. **Certō** means *certainly*; **certē** usually *at any rate*: as,

certo scio, *I know for a certainty*. — Cic. de Senect. 1.

ōnēre aut jam urgentis aut certe adventantis sēnectūtis et te et me ipsum lēvāri vōlo, *I wish both you and myself to be relieved of the weight of old age, which is either already pressing upon us, or at any rate approaching*. — Id.

4. **Primum**, *first*, is usually followed by **deinde**, *next*, &c.; **primo**, *at first*, by **postea** or **mox**, *afterwards*: as,

primum mihi videtur de genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum de imperatore deligendo esse dicendum,
I think I must speak first of the nature of the war, next of its magnitude, then of the choice of a commander. — Cic. de Leg. Man. 2.

dissuadente primo Vercingetorige, post concedente, Vercingetorix at first opposing, afterwards yielding. — Cæs. B.G. VII. 15.

5. With **ne ... quidem**, *not even*, the emphatic word stands between **ne** and **quidem**: as,

ne omnis quidem causā, *not even for the sake of the omen.* — Cic. Ros. Am. 48.

42. PREPOSITIONS.

I. The following Prepositions are followed by the accusative: —

ad , to.	ergā , towards.	post , after.
adversus , or	extrā , outside.	praeter , beyond.
adversum , towards.	infra , below.	propter , near.
antē , before.	intēr , among.	propter , on account of.
apud , at, near.	intrā , inside.	secundum , next to.
circā , or	juxtā , near.	suprā , above.
circum , about.	ob , on account of.	trans , across.
circiter , about.	pēnēs , in the power.	ultrā , on the further
cis , citrā , this side.	pēr , through.	side.
contrā , against.	pōnē , behind.	

II. The following take the ablative: —

ā , āb , abs , from, by.	ē , ex , out of.
absquē , but for.	prae , in comparison with.
cōram , in presence of.	prō , instead of.
cum , with.	sīnē , without.
dē , down from.	tēnūs , up to, or as far as.

III. The following take the accusative or ablative: —

in, into, in; **sūb**, under; **subtēr**, beneath; **sūpēr**, above.

In and **sub**, when followed by the accusative, signify *motion to*, when by the ablative, *rest in*, a place: as,

in **Itāliam** **vēnit**, **atque** **in** **Etrūriā** **tres annos** **mānēbat**, *he came to Italy, and staid in Tuscany three years.*

sub **montem** **ivit**, **ibique** **sub** **arbore** **consēdit**, *he went to the foot of a hill, and sat down there under a tree.*

IV. The following require special explanation:—

In, with the accusative, means *into*; **ad**, *to* (the neighborhood), is used especially for persons; **ex** (**e**), *out of*, is the reverse of **in**; **ab** (**a**), *away from*, is the reverse of **ad**; **de**, *from*, has reference to a part of the object: as,

lēgātī in castrā vēniunt, *the ambassadors come into the camp.* — Cic. Ros. Am. 9.

ut prōficiāntur ad L. Sullam, *that they may go to Lucius Sulla.* — Id.

e patrīmōniō nudum expūlistī, *you cast him naked out of his inheritance.* — Id. 50.

ab sē injūriam prōpulsārē, *to ward off injury from himself.* — Id.

nihil de patris fortūnis ad suam rem convertit, *he has turned nothing to his own use from his father's fortunes.* — Id. 49.

43. CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are more numerous, and their use is much more accurately distinguished, in Latin than in English. The following list includes those most important:—

1. **Et**, *and*, connects independent words or clauses; **-que** (enclitic), combines closely into one connected idea; **atque** (sometimes **ac** before consonants), adds with emphasis: as,

frēmit mīles et tribūnos centūriōnesque prōditiōnis arguit, *the soldiers rave and accuse the tribunes and centurions of treachery.* — Tac. Hist. I. 80.

mānere ac dēprehendi, an fūgēre et dispergi pēriculōsius fōret, *whether it were more dangerous to remain and be seized, or to fly and scatter.* — Id. 81.

When the second member is negative, **neque** (**nec**) is used: as,
rēdiērunt in castra inviti nēque innōcentes, *they return into the camp unwilling and not innocent.* — Id. 82.

2. **Sed** and **vērūm** (more forcible), *but*, are used to contradict what precedes, — always after negatives ; **at**, *yet*, to introduce with emphasis a new consideration, especially in argument ; **autem** in the same way, especially in transitions, but with less force : as,
non ad pōpūli Rōmāni laudem, sed ad jūdīcūm crudēlī-
tatem servatus, preserved, not for the praise of the Roman
people, but the cruelty of the judges. — Cic. Verr. V. 1.
sit fur, sit sacrīlēgus ; at est bōnus impērātor, grant he is a
thief, a sacrilegious wretch, — for all that he is a good
commander. — Id.

contāgio autem ista servīlis belli cur abs te praedicātur?
but why is that infection of servile war brought forward by
you? — Id. 3.

non solum . . . verum etiam (a favorite expression of Cicero's),
not only . . . but also. — Cic. Cat. I. 10.

3. **Aut**, *or*, excludes the alternative ; **vel** (-vē) gives a choice ; **sivē** (seu) is properly used in disjunctive conditions, but is also used with words, especially two names for the same object : as,

ūbi pōtest illā aetas aut cālescēre vel aprīcātiōne mēlius
vel igni, aut vīcissim umbris āquisvē rēfrigerari sālū-
brius? where can that period of life either enjoy warmth
better, whether by sunshine or by fire ; or cool itself more
healthfully, with shade or water? — Cic. de Senect. 16.

sīve āmor sīve āmicītia, whether love or friendship. — Cic. de Amic. 27.

4. **Nam** (namquē), *for*, introduces a sufficient cause ; **ēnim** (ētēnim), an explanatory circumstance : as,

id certe cālāmītātē docti mēmōriā retīnēre dēbēmus. Nam
tum, cum in Asia res magnas permulti āmisērant,
scīmus Romae sōlūtiōne impēdīta fidem concīdisse.
Non ēnim possunt ūnā in civītāte multi rem ac
fortūnas āmittere ut non plūres sēcum in eandem
trahant cālāmītātem. This surely, taught by disaster, we
ought to keep in memory. For when very many had lost
great possessions in Asia, we know that at Rome credit fell
by the stoppage of payments. For it is not possible that
many lose their property and fortunes in one state without
drawing more with them into the same calamity. — Cic. de Leg. Manil. 7.

5. **Ergo**, *therefore*, is used for things demonstrated; **Itaque**, in proofs from the nature of things; **igitur**, *then* (a weak **ergo**), in passing from one stage of the argument to another; **idcirco**, *for this reason*, to call attention to a special argument: as,

ergo idcirco turpis haec culpa est, quod duas res sanctissimas violat, *therefore, for this reason, this is a base misdeed, because it violates two most holy things.* — Cic. Rosc. Am. 39.

nec se comitem illius furoris sed ducem praebuit. Itaque hac amentia quaestione nova perterritus in Asiam profugit. Nulla est igitur excusatio peccati, si amici causa peccaveris, *nor did he offer himself as an associate of this mad enterprise, but a leader. Therefore he fled to Asia, scared by a fresh accusation on account of this madness. It is then no excuse for a wrong, that you have done it for a friend.* — Id. de Amic. 11, 37.

6. **Quia**, *because*, regularly introduces a fact; **quod**, an allegation; **quoniam**, *since*, has reference to motives: as,

illos quamquam sunt hostes, tamen, quia sunt cives, monitos volo, *although they are enemies, still, because they are citizens, I wish them to be admonished.* — Cic. Cat. II. 12.

quoniam nondum est perscriptum senatus consultum, ex memoria vobis quid senatus censuerit, exponam. Primum mihi gratiae aguntur, quod virtute, consilio providentia mea res publica maximis periculis sit liberata, *since the decree of the Senate has not yet been written out, I will recite to you from memory what the Senate voted. In the first place, thanks are rendered to me on the ground that, by my courage, judgment, and foresight, the commonwealth has been freed from the greatest peril.* — Id. III. 6.

7. **Quum** (**cum**), *when*, is always a relative conjunction; **quando** is also used interrogatively: as,

cum tacent, clamant, *when they are silent, they cry out.* — Cic. Cat. I. 8.

O rus, quando ego te adspiciam? *O country, when shall I see thee?* — Hor. Sat. II. 6, 60.

8. **Et...et** means *both . . . and*; **tum . . . tum** and (more commonly) **cum . . . tum** have the same meaning, but emphasize the second member: as,

et privātim et publicē, *both in private and in public*. — Cic. Verr. V. 1.

tum dēprēcabitur a vōbis, tum ětiam pro suo jūre contendet, *he will not only entreat from you, but will claim as his right*. — Id.

9. **Atquē (ac)** is used after words of similarity: as,
rātio ordoque agmīnis ālīter se hābēbat ac Belgae ad Nervios dētūlērant, *the arrangement and order of the army was otherwise than as the Belgians had reported to the Nervii*. — Cæs. B.G. II. 19.

10. **Autem, ěnim, vĕro** always stand second or third in the clause; the same is generally true of **igītur**, and often of **tāmen**. — See 2, 4, 5.

11. The same fondness for connecting one sentence closely with the preceding which caused the use of relatives at the commencement of a sentence (§ 48, IV.), led to the employment of **namque, etĕnim, neque, &c.**, in the same place: as,
namque me lūpus fūgit ĩnrmem, *for a wolf fled from me, although unarmed*. — Hor. Carm. I. 22, 9.

44. FORMATION OF WORDS.

I. NOUNS DERIVED FROM NOUNS.

1. Those ending in **um** or **ĕtum** signify a *collection* or *group*: as,

arboretum, *grove*; **arbustum**, *orchard* (*arbor*).

2. Diminutives usually end in **ŏlus** or **ŭlus**, often with the feminine and neuter terminations: as,
filiŏlus, *little son* (*filius*); **arbuscula**, *shrub* (*arbor*); **curriŏlulum**, *little car* (*currus*), or *race-course*.

3. Patronymics generally end in **ādes** or **īdes** (*fem. is*): as,
Aeneādes, *son of Aeneas* (*plural, companions*); **Peleīdes** (*contr. Pelides*) *son of Peleus*; **Tyndāris**, *daughter of Tyndarus*.

II. NOUNS DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVES.

Nouns derived from Adjectives have the termination *ia*, *itas*, or *tūdo*: as,

brēvitas, *shortness* (*brēvis*); *audācia*, *boldness* (*audax*); *magnitūdo*, *greatness* (*magnus*).

III. NOUNS DERIVED FROM VERBS

1. Nouns formed by adding *or* (fem. *rix*) to the supine stem, denote the person who does the action: as,
victor, *victrix*, *conqueror* (*vinco*).

2. Those formed by adding *io* or *us* (fourth dec.) to the supine stem, express abstractly the idea of the verb: as,
mōtio or *mōtus*, *movement* (*mōveo*).

3. Those formed by adding *men* or *mentum* to the present stem, indicate the subject, object, or means of the action: as,
flūmen, *stream* or *river* (*fluo*); *dōcūmentum*, *proof* (*doceo*).

IV. ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM NOUNS.

1. The ending *eus* or *āceus* denotes *material*: as,
aureus, *golden* (*aurum*); *chartāceus*, *of paper* (*charta*).

2. The endings *īcus* and *īlis* denote *belonging to*: as,
civīcus and *civīlis*, *belonging to a citizen* (*cīvis*).

3. The terminations *ōsus* and *lentus* indicate *fulness*: as,
cōpiōsus, *abundant* (*copia*); *opūlentus*, *wealthy* (*ōpes*).

4. Many in *tus* are formed like participles: as,
aurātus, *gilded* (*aurum*); *aurītus*, *long-eared* (*auris*); *cornūtus*,
horned (*cornu*).

5. Adjectives from proper names end in *ānus*: as,
Pompēianus, *of Pompey*; *Romanus*, *Roman*.

6. From names of places are also adjectives in *ensis*, *īcus*, and *as* (gen. *ātis*): as,
Cannensis, *of Cannæ*; *Pharsālīcus*, *of Pharsalus*; *Arpīnas*,
of Arpinum.

V. ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM VERBS.

1. Verbal adjectives in **bundus** (chiefly from verbs of the first conjugation) imply *condition*: as,
errābundus, *apt to stray (erro)*; **morībundus**, *at the point of death (mōrior)*.

2. Those in **īdus** (chiefly from neuter verbs), denote *quality*: as,
cālīdus, *warm (cāleo)*; **callidus**, *cunning (calleo)*; **lūcidus**, *bright (lūceo)*.

3. Those in **ax**, denote a *propensity*, generally aggressive: as,
audax, *bold (audeo)*; **pugnax**, *full of fight (pugno)*.

4. Those in **īlis** and **bīlis**, denote *possibility* or *aptness*: as,
frāgilis, *frail (frango)*; **amābīlis**, *lovely (āmo)*.

VI. COMPOUND NOUNS.

Examples of these are —

patrīcīda, *one who kills his father (pāter, caedo)*.

tubīcen, *trumpeter (tūba, cāno)*.

tibīcen, *piper (tībia, cāno)*.

armīger, *armor-bearer (arma, gero)*.

signīfer, *standard bearer (signum, fero)*.

pontīfex, *priest, (bridge-maker, pons, facio)*.

auceps, *bird-catcher (āvis, cāpio)*.

There are numerous other derivative forms, but the above are those which occur most frequently.

Many words are sometimes classed as Derivatives, which are formed by simply adding the termination of the noun, adjective, or verb, to the same root or stem: as, from **rēg-** *rule*, are formed **rēg o**, *I govern or direct*; **rex** (gen. **rēgis**), *king*; **rēgīna**, *queen*; **rēgālis**, **rēgius**, *royal*; **regnum**, *royalty*; **rēgio**, *district under a common rule*.

PART SECOND.

USE OF WORDS. (SYNTAX.)

45. DEFINITIONS.

1. The Subject of a proposition is the person or thing spoken of; the Predicate is that which is stated of the Subject.

2. A word is said to Agree with another, when it is in a corresponding grammatical form; it is said to Govern another, when it requires it to be in a particular Case.

The word so governed is called the Object.

3. The verb **esse**, *to be*, when it connects an attribute with its subject, is called the Copula; otherwise, it is called the Substantive Verb.

I. RULES OF AGREEMENT.

46. OF NOUNS.

A Noun used to describe another agrees with it in Case; this is called Apposition: as,

externus tīmor, maximum concordiae vincūlum, *fear of the foreigner, the strongest bond of union.* — Liv. II. 39.

quattuor hic, primum ōmen, ēquos vīdi, *I saw here four horses, the first omen.* — Virg. *Æn.* III. 537.

Ancum Marcium rēgem pōpūlus creāvit, *the people created Ancus Marcius king.* — Liv. I. 32.

quae tua est ista vīta? *what is that life of yours?* — Cic. Cat.

I. 1, 7. (**vīta** in the predicate, in apposition with the interrogative pronoun **quae**.)

littēras Graecas sēnex dīdīci, *I learned Greek letters when an old man* (*senex* in appos. with *ego* understood).

Aristaeus qui olīvae dīcitur inventor, *Aristæus, who is called the discoverer of the olive.* — Cic. N. D. III. 18.

1. Also in Gender when it can: as,

oleae Mīnerva inventrix, *Minerva the discoverer of the olive.* — Virg. G. I. 18.

2. A Noun in apposition with the locative case is put in the ablative with or without the preposition **in** (§ 55, III. 3): as,
Antiochiāe, cēlebri quondam urbe et cōpiōsa, *at Antioch, once a famous and wealthy city.* — Cic. pro Arch. 3.

mīlites Albae constitērunt in urbe mūnīta, *the soldiers halted at Alba, a fortified town.* — Id. Phil. IV. 2.

3. The genitive is used in apposition with possessive pronouns, taking the gender and number of the implied subject: as,

in nostro omnium flētu, *amid the tears of us all.* — Cic. pro Mil. 34.

47. OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives, also Adjective Pronouns and Participles, agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case: as,

consulāria mūnēra, *the consular duties*; **hac lēge**, *by this law*; **ūno interfecto**, *one being slain.*

I. With two or more nouns the adjective is plural: as,

Nīsus et Euryālus prīmi, *Nisus and Euryalus first.* — Virg. Æn. V. 394.

II. With nouns of different genders it either (1) agrees with the nearest: as,

si res, si vir, si tempus ullum dignum fuit, *if any thing, if any man, if any time, was fit.* — Cic. pro Mil. 7.

Or (2) it may be masculine, if they are living beings, neuter if things without life: as,

lābor (M.) **vōluptasque** (F.) **sociētate quādam inter se nātūrāli sunt juncta** (N.), *labor and pleasure are joined to one another by a certain natural alliance.* — Liv. V. 4.

uxor deinde ac libēri amplexi, *then his wife and children embraced him.* — Id. II. 40.

Or (3) it may be masculine, even if the noun is of a different gender, when the existence of male beings is implied : as,

cōlōniæ aliquot dēductæ, Prisci Latīni appellāti, *colonies were established [of men] called Prisci Latini.* — Liv. I. 3.

pars certare pārati, *a part ready to contend.* — Virg. *Æn.* V. 108.

This is called **Synēsis**, or **constructio ad sensum**.

III. Adjectives are often used as nouns, meaning persons or things : as,

dīdīcit jam dīves āvārus laudāre dīsertos, *the rich miser has already learned to compliment the eloquent.* — Juv. VII. 30.

So, constantly, with the possessive pronouns, in military or other special use : as,

nostri, *the men of our party* ; **Caesar hortātur suos**, *Cæsar cheers his men.*

So a noun is sometimes used, and even compared, as an adjective : as,

admōdum puer, *quite a boy* ; **māgis vīr**, *more of a man.*

IV. A neuter adjective is used as a noun (1) to denote the abstract quality : as,

tanta vis est hōnesti, ut spēciem ūtīlītatis obscūret, *so great is the force of honor, that it dims the show of gain.* — Cic. de Off. III. 11.

But where the meaning would be doubtful, the feminine is used with **res**. Hence adjectives of the third declension are thus used only in the nom. and acc. : as,

lōquītur de omnibus rēbus (not **de omnibus**), *he talks about every thing.*

(2) In apposition with a noun of different gender : as,

vārium et mūtābile semper foemīna, *woman, ever fickle and changeful.* — Virg. *Æn.* IV. 569.

(3) In apposition with an infinitive clause or phrase : as,
aliud est errāre Caesārem nolle, aliud nolle misērēri, *it is one thing to be unwilling that Cæsar should err, another to be unwilling that he should pity.* — Cic. pro Lig. 5.

V. Adjectives (especially those formed from proper names), as well as the possessive pronouns, are often used instead of a genitive : as,

ācies Pompēiāna, *Pompey's line of battle.* — Caes. B.C. III. 94.
puerile regnum, *the reign of a boy.*

This is always the case with the personal pronouns : as,
dōmus mea (not **mei**), *my house.*

Also, in such phrases as **nostrā rēfert**, *it concerns us.* (See § 50, v. 4.)

VI. An adjective in Latin is sometimes best rendered by other forms in English : as,

te quam laetus invīso, *how joyfully I visit thee.* — Catull. 31, 4.
primus vēnit, *he was the first to come.*

eos se invīto adesse dixit, *he said they were there against his will.*

VII. When two qualities of an object are compared, both adjectives are usually in the comparative : as,

longior quam lātior ācies erat, *the line was longer than it was broad.* — Liv. XXVII. 48.

VIII. Superlatives denoting order and succession, also **medius**, **caeterus**, and **relīquus**, are used to designate a part : as,

in colle mēdio, *on the middle of the hill.* — Cæs. B.G. I. 24.
summus mons, *the top of the height.* — Id. 22.

So, **sērā nocte**, *late at night.*

IX. **Alius . . . alius**, *one . . . another*, implies that the predicate is differently applied in each case : as,

duo rēges ālius alia viā cīvitatem auxērunt, *two kings enlarged the state, each in his own way.* — Liv. I. 21.

cum alius alii subsīdium ferrent, *as one helped one, and one another.* — Caes. B.G. II. 26.

48. OF RELATIVES.

Relatives serve (1) as nouns in the subordinate clause in which they stand; (2) as connectives, relating directly to some word in the main proposition, which is called the Antecedent.

The use of relatives is much more frequent in Latin than it is in English, owing to the fondness of the ancients for connecting a sentence very closely to the preceding. (See § 43, 11.)

I. Relatives agree with their antecedents in gender, number, and person, their case depending on the construction of the clause in which they stand: as,

utrum ille qui postulat ad tantum bellum lēgatum quem vēlit idōneus non est qui impetret? *is not he who claims for such a war the deputy whom he will, fit to get him?* — Cic. pro Lege Manil. 19.

adsum qui fēci, *here am I who did it.* — Æn. IX. 427.

II. The relative often agrees in gender with the noun (appositive) in its own clause rather than with the antecedent: as,

māre etiam quem Neptūnum esse dīcebas, *the sea, too, which you said was Neptune.* — Cic. N. D. III. 20.

III. The antecedent is often repeated in the relative clause: as,

lōci nātūra ērat haec quem locum nostri castris dēlēgērant, *the nature of the ground which our men had chosen for the camp was this.* — Cæs. B. G. II. 18.

causam dīcit ea lēge quā lēge sēnātores sōli tēnentur, *he pleads his case under a law by which only senators are bound.* — Cic. pro Cluent. 57.

Sometimes it stands only in the relative clause: as,

quas res in consūlatu nostro gessīmus attīgit hic versibus, *he has touched in verse the things which we did in our consulship.* — Cic. Arch. 11.

hābetis mīlītes quam petistis fācultatem, *soldiers! you have the chance you wanted.* — Cæs. B. G. VI. 8.

In such cases, the demonstrative **is** or **hic** usually stands in the principal clause : as,

quae pars civitatis cālāmītatē pōpūlo Romano intūlērat ea princeps poenas persolvit, *that part of the state which had brought disaster on the Roman people was the first to pay the penalty.* — **Caes. B.G. I. 12.**

In a sentence of this class, the relative clause in Latin generally stands first; but in translating, the noun should be transferred, in its proper case, to the antecedent clause, as in the example just quoted.

IV. A relative often stands at the beginning of a clause or sentence where in English a demonstrative must be used : as,
quorum, quod sīmīle factum? *what ever happened like this?*
— **Cic. Cat. IV. 8.**

**quod si fēcit — quā impūdentiā est — eumne testem im-
prōbabit quem iūdicem probārit?** *If he does this —
and he is shameless enough for it — will he challenge one as
witness whom he has approved as juror?* — **Cic. Ros.
Com. 15.**

V. **Id quod** or **quae res** is used instead of **quod** to relate to an idea or group of words previously expressed : as,

**[obtrectatum est] Gabinio dīcam, an Pompēio? an utrique
— id quod est vērīus?** *[insult has been offered] shall I
say to Gabinius, or Pompey? or to both, which is nearer the
truth?* — **Cic. de Leg. Manil. 19.**

49. VERBS.

Verbs agree with their subject in person and number; in gender also in the periphrastic forms : as,
ēgō stātuo, *I resolve*; **ōrātio est hābīta**, *the plea was spoken*.

I. With two or more singular subjects the verb will be in the plural; and if they are of different persons, it will be in the first rather than the second, or the second than the third : as,

si tu et Tullia vāletis, ego et Cicero valemus, *if you and
Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well.* — **Cic. Fam. XIV. 5.**

But the verb will be singular if the subjects are considered as one whole : as,

haec tua justitia et lēnitas ānīmi flōrescit quōtīdie māgīs,
this justice and gentleness of yours flowers daily more and more. — Cic. pro Marc. 4.

So, too, if they are joined by disjunctives : as,

nēque fides neque jusjūrandum neque illum mīserīcordia repressit,
not faith, nor oath, nor mercy, checked him. — Ter. Ad. III. 2, 8.

A collective noun may in poetry take a plural verb : as,
quaerunt pars adītum, *a part seek the entrance.* — Virg. Æn. IX. 507.

II. The personal pronoun, as subject, is usually omitted, unless emphatic : thus,

lōquor = *I speak* ; **ēgō loquor** = *it is I that speak.*

III. The infinitive is sometimes used instead of the personal form in narrative ; this is called the Historical Infinitive : as,

tum Catilīna pollicēri tābūlas nōvas, *then Catiline promised an abolition of debts.* — Sallust, Cat. 21.

ego instāre, ut mihi respondēret, *I pressed him to answer me.*
 — Cic. in Verr. II. 77.

II. RULES OF GOVERNMENT.

50. GENITIVE.

The Genitive, in its primary meaning, denotes Origin or Possession. It is used —

I. To define more precisely the meaning of a noun (SUBJECTIVE GENITIVE) : as,

pōtentia Pompēi formīdōlōsa erat, *the power of Pompey was alarming.* — Sall. Cat. 19.

nondum mātūrus impērio Ascanius Aenēae filius erat, *Ascanius, son of Aeneas, was not yet ripe for command.* — Liv. I. 3.

1. A phrase or clause with **esse**, *to be*, is often limited by the genitive; this occurs most frequently with adjectives and abstract nouns: as,

neque sui iūdicii [esse] dēcernēre, *it was not for his judgment to decide*. — Caes. B.C. I. 35.

tīmīdi est optare nēcem, *it belongs to a coward to desire death*. — Ov. Met. IV. 115.

The genitive used in this way often takes the place of a neuter adjective: as, **sāpientis est** (not **sapiens est**), *it is wise*.

Instead of the genitive of personal pronouns, the neuter of the possessive is used: as,

mentīri non est meum, *it is not mine to lie*. — Ter.

2. The genitive of quality requires an adjective: as,
vīr summae hōnestatis, *a man of the highest honor*.

The ablative is also used in this way: as,
vīr summo consīlio, *a man of the highest prudence*. (§ 54, II.)

3. The genitive is sometimes used instead of a noun in apposition; as,

nōmen insāniae, *the word insanity*. — Cic. Tusc. III. 4.

4. A genitive of specification, after adjectives, is common in the poets and late prose writers: as,

intēger vītae scēlērisque pūrus, *upright of life and clear of guilt*. — Hor. Od. I. 22, 1.

II. To denote the Whole, after words signifying a Part (PARTITIVE GENITIVE). These are —

1. Nouns or Pronouns: as,
pars milītum, *part of the soldiers*; **quis nostrum?** *which of us?*

2. Numerals, Comparatives, and Superlatives: as,
alter consūlum, *one of the (two) consuls*.
plurimum tōtius Galliae ēquitatu vālet, *is strongest in cavalry of all Gaul*. — Caes. B.G. V. 3.

3. Neuter Adjectives and Pronouns: as,
tantum spatii, *so much space*; **aliquid nummorum**, *a few pence*;
plāna urbis, *the level parts of the town*.

4. Adverbs, especially of Place and Quantity: as,
sātīs pĕcūniae, *enough money*; **ubīnam gentium sumus?** *where in the world are we?* **inde loci**, *next in order*.

Instead of the Partitive Genitive, **ex** with the ablative is often used: as,

ūnus ex tribūnis, *one of the tribunes*.

III. To denote the object of some action implied by the governing word (OBJECTIVE GENITIVE). Words of this class are —

1. Nouns expressing action or mental emotion: as,

grātia bĕnĕficii, *gratitude for a favor*.

laudator tempōris acti, *one who praises the past*. — Hor. de Arte Poetica. 173.

injuria mūliĕrum Sabīnarum, *the wrong done the Sabine women*.

mēmōria nostri tua, *your memory of us*. — Cic. Fam. XII. 17.

vim suorum pro suo pĕricūlo dĕfendebant, *they parried the attack on their comrades as if it were their own peril*. — Caes. B.C. III. 110.

So, rarely, with the possessive pronouns: as,

pĕricūlo invīdiae meae, *with risk of odium against me*. — Cic. Cat. II. 2.

2. Adjectives of Fulness or Want, and those expressing feeling or desire: as,

sermonis plēnus ōrātor, *a speaker full of words*. — Cic. Brut. 68.

erat plēna lictōrum et impĕriōrum prōvincia, *the province was full of lictors and officials*. — Caes. B.C. III. 32.

Cethĕgus qui dixisset se semper bōnorum ferrāmentorum studiōsum fuisse, *Cethegus, who had said that he had always been a fancier of good cutlery*. — Cic. Cat. III. 5.

3. Verbal Adjectives, especially with the terminations **ax** and **ns**: as,

erat in oppīdo multītūdo insōlens belli, *there was in the town a population unused to war*. — Caes. B.C. II. 36.

hābetis dūcem mēmōrem vestri oblītum sui, *you have a leader who thinks of you and forgets himself*. — Cic. Cat. IV. 9.

justum ac tĕnācem prōpōsīti vīrum, *a man just and steadfast to his purpose*. — Hor. Od. III. 3, 1.

So the participle of active verbs, when expressing not an act, but a quality or disposition: as,

āmans concordiae, *a lover of peace.*

The relation of the Objective Genitive may also be expressed by prepositions: as,

ōdium in Caesārem, *hatred of Caesar.*

IV. As the object of the following classes of verbs:—

1. Of remembering, forgetting, and reminding, — when used generally, to denote the subject on which the mind is exercised: as,

oblīviscēre caedis atque incendiarum, *turn your mind from slaughter and conflagrations.* — Cic. Cat. I. 3.

But the accusative must be used with these verbs to express a particular thing remembered or forgotten: as,

hoc te admōneo, *I remind you of this.*

2. Of accusing, condemning, and acquitting, to express the charge, and sometimes the penalty: as,

C. Marium scēlēris ac parricīdii nefarii mortuum condemnābimus? *shall we convict Caius Marius, now dead, of crime and infamous treason?* — Cic. pro Rabir. 10.

C. Gracchum cāpitis damnavērunt, *they condemned Caius Gracchus to death.*

The crime may be expressed by the ablative with **de**; the punishment by the ablative alone: as,

de ambītu crimīnabatur, *he was charged with bribery.*

vītia autem hōmīnum atque fraudes damnis, ignōmīniis, vincūlis, verbēribus, exīliis, morte, damnantur, *while the vices and crimes of men are punished with fines, dishonor, chains, scourgings, exile, death.* — Cic. de Or. I. 43.

3. **Mīsereor**, *miseresco*, *pity*: also, the Impersonals **mīsēret**, *pity*; **pīget**, *disgust*; **poenītet**, *repent*; **pūdet**, *shame*; **taedet** or **pertaesum est**, *weary*, with the accusative of the person affected: as,

me meorum factorum atque consīliorum numquam poenītebit, *I shall never repent of my acts and counsels.* — Cic. Cat. IV. 10.

4. **Intērest** and **rēfert**, *it concerns*, — the subject of the verb being a neuter pronoun, an infinitive clause, or the subjunctive with **ut**: as,

omnem pōtentiam ad ūnum conferri pācis interfuit, *it was the interest of peace that all power should be put in one man's hands.* — Tac. Hist. I. 1.

Instead of the genitive of the personal pronoun, the possessive is used in this construction, in the abl. sing. fem.: as,

quid id rēfert tuā? *how does it concern you?* — Plaut. Rud. 178.

Rēfert is rarely used in any other way.

NOTE. — **Intērest** is used in the three following ways: —

- (1.) Impersonally, with the genitive: as, **intērest exercītūs**, *it is for the advantage of the army*;
- (2.) Personally, with the dative: as, **intērest exercītui**, *he is present with the army*;
- (3.) With the accusative and prepositions: as, **intērest inter exercītum et castra**, *either, he is between — or, there is a difference between — the army and camp.*

5. Some verbs of plenty and want: as,
quid est quod dēfensiōnis indīgeat? *what is there that needs defence?* — Cic. Ros. Am. 12.

6. Also, sometimes, **pōtior**, *get possession of*; as always in the expression **pōtīri rērum**, *to be masters of affairs.* — Cic. Fam. I. 8.

The Genitive is also used after the adverbs **prīdiē**, *the day before*; **postrīdiē**, *the day after*: as,
postridie ejus diēi, *the next day.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 12.

NOTE. — For the Genitive of Price, see § 54, IX.

51. DATIVE.

The dative (TO or FOR) denotes the person or thing whose interest is affected. It is used —

I. With words expressing likeness, fitness, nearness, and the like: as,

sīmilis patri, *like his father*, — (**sīmilis patris** would imply *likeness of character*).

res incommōdas urbi, *things harmful to the city.*

With some adjectives of this class prepositions may also be used: as,

aptus ad rem militārem, *fit for military service*.

si inīquus es in me jūdex, *if you are an unfair judge towards me*. — Cic. Fam. II. 1.

When the dative is required by the structure of the sentence as a whole, rather than by any single word, it is called the dative of advantage and disadvantage (**dativus commōdi et incom-mōdi**): as,

sine dōte posco tuam sōrōrem filio, *I ask your daughter for my son without a dowry*. — Plaut. Trin. II. 4, 98.

laudavit mihi frātrem, *he praised my brother* (out of regard for me: **laudavit fratrem meum** would imply no such motive).

Othōni in Hispaniam cōmes, *a companion of Otho's into Spain*. — Tac. Hist. I. 22.

To signify *in defence of*, **pro** must be used, as: **pro patriā mōri**, *to die for one's country*. — Hor. Carm. III. 2, 13.

Mihi, tibi, nobis, and **vobis** are used in questions and expressions of wonder and praise, to denote a certain interest felt: as, **quid mihi Celsus agit?** *pray, what is Celsus about?* — Hor. Ep. I. 3, 15. This is called the Ethical Dative (**dativus ethicus**).

II. As the indirect object of transitive verbs which take the accusative of the direct object: as,

hunc librum tibi mitto, *I send you this book* — (i.e., *for your use*; motion towards being expressed by **ad** with the accusative).

Pompēio in hortos nunciavit, *he sent word to Pompey to the gardens*. — Cic. Mil. 24.

A few verbs of this class, as **dōno**, *present*, **induo**, *clothe*, **circumdo**, *surround*, may also take the accusative and ablative: as,

donat corōnas milītibus, *he gives wreaths to the soldiers*; or, **donat milites cōrōnis**, *he presents the soldiers with wreaths*.

III. With many verbs (transitive in English) which signify favor, obedience, command, pardon, envy, and the like: as,

cur mihi invīdes? *why do you envy me?*

cīvitatī serviebat, *he served the state*.

So occasionally with nouns derived from such verbs; as,
invidia mihi, envy towards me.

These verbs can be used in the passive only impersonally, in which case the dative may be retained: as,

cui parci pōtuit? who could be spared? — Liv. XXI. 14. (§ 73, I.)

For the dative with other Impersonals, see § 39, 1.

Sometimes the accusative of the thing is used with the dative of the person after such verbs as *impēro*, *command* or *require*; *invideo*, *envy* or *grudge*; *aequo*, *make equal*; *minor*, *threaten*; *cēdo*, *yield*: as,

impērat oppidānis dēcem tālenta, he exacts ten talents of the townspeople.

IV. With many verbs usually governing the accusative when advantage or disadvantage is implied: thus, *consūlo*, with acc. *consult*, with dat. *consult one's interest*; *convēnio*, with acc. *meet*, with dat. *suit*; *mētuo*, *tīmeo*, with acc. *fear*, with dat. *be apprehensive for*; *mōdēror*, *tempēro*, with acc. *arrange*, with dat. *control*. So *cāveo*, *beware*, *prospicio*, *foresee*, and others.

Mēdeor, *mēdīco*, *heal*; *praestōlor*, *wait*; and *ausculto*, *hearken*, may take either dative or accusative.

V. After many verbs compounded with the following prepositions, and retaining their force in the compound: *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *prae*, *re* (inseparable), *sub*, and *super*: as,

omnibus interfui proeliis, I took part in all the battles. — Cæs. B.C. III. 87.

hibernis Labiēnum praepōsuit, he placed Labienus in charge of the winter-quarters. — Cæs. B.G. I. 54.

Also active compounds of *circum*, *dē*, and *ex*: as,

classe Caesāri ēreptā, the fleet being snatched away from Caesar.
 — Cæs. B.C. III. 111.

But when there is a distinct indication of place, the preposition is repeated: as,

dētrahere annūlum dē dīgīto, to withdraw a ring from the finger.

VI. After *esse*, to *be*, denoting the possessor : as,
est mihi liber, *I have a book*.
erat Dario mīte et tractābile ingēnium, *Darius had a gentle and yielding temper*. — Curt. III. 2.

This is the usual form to denote possession ; **hābeo**, *I have*, generally signifying, rather, *I hold*. So with the nominative of the gerund or gerundive : as,
mihi est mōriendum, *it is for me to die* ; (i.e. *I must die*).

VII. To signify the purpose or end, frequently joined with another dative of the person : as,
tertiam āciem nostris subāidio mīsīt, *he sent the third line as a relief to our men*. — Cæs. B.G. I. 52.
tum sunt carmina cordi, *then songs are a delight*. — Lucr. V. 1389.

VIII. After the gerundive, to denote the person to whom the necessity exists : as,
haec vobis provincia est defendenda, *this province is for you to defend* [to be defended by you]. — Cic. Leg. Man. 6, 14.

Similarly with perfect participles ; with **vidēri**, *seem* ; and, in the poets and later writers, with almost any passive verb : as,
nulla tuārum audīta mihi nēque visa sōrōrum, *no one of thy sisters has been either heard or seen by me*. — Virg. Æn. I. 326.

52. ACCUSATIVE.

The Accusative is the case of the direct object. It is used —

I. After transitive verbs : as,
lēgatiōnem suscēpit, *he undertook the embassy*. — Cæs. B.G. I. 3.

Many neuter verbs are sometimes used transitively : as,
meum cāsum luctumque dōluērunt, *they have bewailed my misfortune and grief*. — Cic. Sext. 69, 145.

Titius, Pindārīci fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *Titius, who did not turn pale at draughts of the Pindaric fount*. — Hor. Ep. I. 3, 10.

So occasionally in the passive: as,

ridētur ab omni conventu, *he is laughed at by the whole assembly*. — Hor. Sat. I. 7, 22.

This occurs especially with verbs of tasting, smelling, &c: as,

Epīcūrus, hōmo mīnīme rēzīpiens pātriam, *Epicurus, a man who smacked very little* [i.e. possessed very little of the characteristic wit] *of his native country*. — Cic. N.D. II. 17.

Also with accusatives of meaning kindred to that of the verb: as,
vīvēre vītam, *to live a life*. — Cic. de Sen. 21.

II. After many neuter verbs, which become active when compounded with prepositions. These include —

1. Verbs of motion: as,

dēlūbra deum ādībīs, *thou wilt visit the shrines of the gods*. — Lucr. VI. 75.

2. Compounds of **circum**: as,

cīves qui circumstant sēnātum, *the citizens who group about the Senate*. — Cic. Cat. I. 8.

III. As a secondary object (1) after verbs of asking and teaching; also **cēlo**, *hide*: as,

hoc vos dōceo, *I teach you this*. — Cic. de Orat. II. 47.

nihil supra deos lācesso, nec pōtentem āmicum largiōra flāgīto, *I do not importune the gods for any thing more, nor do I demand more liberal gifts from a powerful friend*.

— Hor. Carm. II. 18, 11.

So with passives: as,

Cāto, rōgātus sententiam, ōrātiōnem hābuit, *Cato, being asked his opinion, delivered a speech*. — Sall. Cat. 52.

The ablative with a preposition is often used after these verbs: always, to express the person, after **pēto**, **postūlo**, and **quaero**: as,
pācem ab Rōmānis pētiērunt, *they begged peace from the Romans*. — Cæs. B.G. II. 13.

(2) After active verbs compounded with **trans**, *across*: as,

Hībērum cōpias trajēcit, *he threw his forces across the Iber*. — Liv. XXI. 23.

(3) In Apposition after verbs of choosing, &c. (See § 46.)

IV. In neuter pronouns and adjectives of number (in an adverbial sense), especially with neuter verbs : as,
quidve mōror, or *why do I delay?* — Virg. *Æn.* II. 101.
pauca milītes hortātus, *having briefly exhorted the soldiers.* — Sall. *Jug.* 49.

So **id tempōris**, *at this time.* — Cic. *Cat.* I. 4, 10.

Similar to this is the so-called Synecdochical or Greek Accusative, used by the poets to denote the part affected : as,
flāvāque cāput nectentur ōlīvā, *and their heads shall be wreathed with yellow olive.* — Virg. *Æn.* V. 309.

So with the passive (used reflectively) of **cingo** and similar verbs : as,

inūtile ferrum cingitur, *he girds on his useless sword.* — Virg. *Æn.* II. 510.

V. In exclamations : as,

O fortunātam rempublicam! *O fortunate republic!* — Cic. *Cat.* II. 4.

VI. As subject of the infinitive in dependent clauses, after verbs of knowing, thinking, hearing, wishing, and telling (**verba sentiendi et declarandi**).

See, for examples of this use, *Oratio Obliqua* (§ 67, I. 2), and *Intermediate Clauses* (§ 70, III.).

NOTE. — For the accusatives of time and place, see § 55. — For the accusative after prepositions, see § 56.

53. VOCATIVE.

The Vocative is used in direct address : as,

Septimi, Gādes ādītūre mēcum, *O Septimius, who art about to go with me to Gades.* — Hor. *Carm.* II. 6, 1.

Sometimes the nominative is used instead : as,

almae filius Maiae, *O son of benignant Maia.* — Hor. *Carm.* I. 2, 43.

audi, tu pōpulus Albānus, *hear, thou people of Alba.* — Liv. I. 24.

54. ABLATIVE.

The Ablative, in general, implies either instrument or separation. It is used —

I. To express cause, means, and specification: as,

vultu Mīlōnis perterritus, *scared by the countenance of Milo.*
— Cic. Mil. 15, 41.

nec tantum Phoebo gaudet Parnāsiā rūpēs, *nor does the cliff of Parnassus delight so much in Phoebus.* — Virg. Buc. VI. 29.

ferro rumpenda per hostes est via, *a road must be cut through the enemy with the sword.* — Id. Æn. X. 371.

suo jūre noster ille Ennius sanctos appellat poētas, *with peculiar right our Ennius calls poets holy.* — Cic. Arch. 8, 18.

certe non tūlit ullos haec civitas aut glōriā clāriōres, aut auctōritāte grāviōres, aut hūmānitāte pōlitiōres, *certainly this city never produced any more illustrious in glory, or weighty in authority, or refined in culture.* — Cic. de Orat. II. 37.

The motive which influences the mind of the person acting is expressed by the ablative alone; the object exciting the emotion requires **ob** or **propter** with the accusative: as,

nōn ob praedam aut spōliandi cūpīdīne, *not for booty, or through the desire of plundering.* — Tac. Hist. I. 63.

So **causā** and **grātiā** with a genitive, or **causā** with a possessive: as,

legātōs ad Caesārem sui purgandī grātiā mittunt, *they send deputies to Caesar for the purpose of clearing themselves.*
— Caes. B.G. VII. 43.

meā causā, *for my sake.* — Ter. Eun. V. 8, 40 (1070).

With living beings, instrumentality is expressed by **per**, or by **ōpērā** with a genitive or possessive: as,

pēr Antiōchum, *by the aid of Antiochus.* — Liv. XXXIII. 18.

meā ōpērā, *by my aid.* — Cic. de Sen. 4. So **per vim** (as well as the ablative **vi**), *by force.* — Caes. B.G. I. 14.

NOTE. — For the ablative of crime and penalty, see § 50, iv. 2.

II. With an adjective or a limiting genitive, to denote manner and quality : as,

pōpūlus magnā vōce me vērē jūrasse jūrāvit, *the people swore with a loud voice that I had sworn truly.* — Cic. Fam. V. 2.

mōre hōmīnum invīdent, *after the manner of men they envy.* — Cic. pro Balbo, 26.

ānīmo mēliōre sunt quam pars patrīciōrum, *they are better disposed than a portion of the patricians.* — Cic. Cat. II. 12.

hōmīnis esse spēcīē deos confītendum est, *we must admit that the gods are of human form.* — Cic. N.D. I. 18.

Manner is also expressed by **cum**, and in a few cases by the ablative alone : as,

mīnus cum cūrā, *less carefully.* — Plaut. M.G. III. 1, 6.

hōc ōnus fēram stūdio ēt industriā, *I will bear this burden zealously and diligently.* — Cic. Rose. Am. 4.

Accompaniment properly requires **cum** : as,

nostrī cum fundītōribus sāgittāriisque flūmen transgressi, *our troops having crossed the river with the slingers and archers.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 19. (But **subsēquēbatur omnībus cōpiis**, *he followed close with all his forces.* — Id.)

There is no essential distinction between the ablative and the genitive of quality (§ 50, 1. 2), except that the genitive is exclusively used to denote measure, classification, or requirement : as,

suādēre princīpi multi lābōris, *to persuade a prince is a thing requiring great labor.* — Tac. Hist. I. 15.

III. With the verbs **ūtōr**, *use* ; **fruor**, *enjoy* ; **fungor**, *fulfil* ; **pōtior**, *get* ; **vescor**, *feed*, and most of their compounds : as,

ūtār vestrā bēnignitāte, *I will avail myself of your kindness.* — Cic. Arch. 8.

Pōtior also governs the genitive, as always in the expression, **pōtīrī rērum**, *to possess the power.* — Cic. Fam. I. 8.

IV. After the adjectives **dignus**, *worthy* ; **indignus**, *unworthy*, and **frētus**, *relying upon* : as,

deā carminē dignā est, *the goddess is worthy of song.* — Ov. Met. V. 344.

V. After comparatives, instead of **quam**, *than*: as,
ōcior eurō [equivalent to **ōcior quam eurus**], *swifter than the east wind*. — Virg. *Æn.* VIII. 223.

The adverbs **plus**, **amplius**, *more*; **mīnus**, *less*, with several comparatives of measure or distance, are often used without **quam**, leaving the grammatical structure of the sentence unchanged.

plus septingenti capti, *more than seven hundred were taken*. — Liv. XLI. 12.

plus tertiā parte interfectā, *more than a third being slain*. — Cæs. B.G. III. 6.

spātium non amplius pēdum sexcentorum, *a space not broader than 600 feet*. — Id. 38.

The ablative also shows the degree of difference: as,
quo mīnus cūpīdītātis, eo plus auctōrītatis, *the less greed, the more weight*. — Liv. XXIV. 28.

VI. After words implying separation, and plenty or want: as,

Fōrum Appī, differtum nautis, *Forum Appii, crowded with sailors*. — Hor. Sat. I. 5, 3.

Ephōrus calcārībus ēget, *Ephorus needs spurs*. — Quint. X. 1.
cūris hōmīnum gaudia misces, *thou minglest joys with the cares of men*. — Cat. 64.

magno me mētū libērābis, *you will free me from great fear*. — Cic. Cat. I. 5.

Prepositions express the place more definitely: as,
exīre ex urbe, *to go out from the city*. — Cic. Cat. I. 5.

NOTE. — For the genitive of plenty or want, see § 50, III. 2.

VII. After **ōpus** and **ūsus**, *need*: as,
nunc vīrībus ūsus, *now there is need of strength*. — Virg. *Æn.* VIII. 441.

So, often, with the neuter of the perfect participle: as,
cauto ōpust, *we need caution*. — Plaut. Capt. II. 1, 28.

Opus (rarely **ūsus**) may also stand in apposition with the thing needed: as,

illud quod maxīme ōpus est, *that which is most needed*. — Ter. Ad. IV. 7, 22 (740).

VIII. Often, without a preposition, after perfect participles denoting origin: as,

Cērēre nāti, *the children of Ceres*. — Cic. N.D. II. 24.

With distant ancestors prepositions must be used: as,

ab his majōribus orti, *born of these ancestors*. — Hor. Sat. I. 5, 55.

IX. To denote price: as,

signa sestertium sex milibus quingentis vendita, *the statues were sold for six thousand five hundred sesterces*. — Cic. Verr. IV. 6.

stābunt tibi tua foedera magno, *your treaty will cost you dear*. — Ov. Met. VII. 486.

To express *indefinite* price or value, the genitive is used: —

1. Of neuter adjectives, with verbs of valuing: as,

magni intērest esse kalendis Jānuāriis in republīca duo consules, *it is of great importance that on the first day of January there should be two consuls in the commonwealth*. — Cic. Mur. 37.

With other verbs, the ablative must be used, except these genitives: **tanti**, *so much*; **quanti**, *how much*; **plūris**, *more*; **mīnōris**, *less*.

2. Of certain nouns: as,

falso an vēro laudent non flocci faciunt, *whether they praise truly or falsely, they care not a straw*. — Plaut. Trin. 210.

The genitives so used are **nihili**, *nothing*, **assis**, *farthing*, **flocci**, *lock of wool*, and a few others.

X. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE. — Two ablatives, generally a noun and participle, often stand in apposition with each other, having no grammatical dependence on the sentence in which they occur. This is called the Ablative Absolute: as,

Pharsālīco proelio facto, a Caesāre discessit, *after the battle of Pharsalia had been fought, he departed from Caesar*. — Cic. pro Deiot. 5.

dīs immortalibus dūcibus, *under the guidance of the immortal gods*. — Id. Cat. II. 9.

ad vīginti mātṛōnis accitis, *having summoned about twenty ladies*. — Liv. VIII. 18.

Sometimes the participle or an adjective is in apposition with a phrase or clause : as,

incerto quid pētērent, since it was uncertain what they sought.

Liv. XXVIII. 36.

NOTE. — For the ablative, to denote the agent after passive verbs, see § 56, IV. — For prepositions governing the ablative, see § 42, II. — For the ablative of Time and Place, see § 55.

55. TIME AND PLACE.

I. Time *when* takes the ablative ; time *how long*, the accusative : as,

adventu in Galliam Caesāris, at the arrival of Caesar in Gaul.

— Cæs. B.G. V. 54.

dies continuos trīginta, for thirty days together. — Id. 13.

paucis post diēbus, a few days after. — Cæs. B.C. III. 82.

Post is here an adverb ; it may also be **post paucos dies**. The same usage exists with **ante**, *before*.

1. The use of a preposition gives more precision : as,
in diēbus proximis decem, within the next ten days. — Sall.
Jug. 28.

lūdi per decem dies, games through ten days. — Cic. Cat. III. 8.

2. Rarely the ablative expresses duration of time : as,
quattuordēcim annis exsīlium tōlērāvit, he endured exile fourteen years. — Tac. Ann. I. 53.

II. Extent of space takes the accusative : as,
fossas quindēcim pēdēs lātas, trenches fifteen feet broad. —
Cæs. B.G. VII. 72.

Measure is often expressed by the genitive : as,
vallo pēdum xii, in circuitu xv mīlium sese continēbant,
they kept close in an entrenchment of twelve feet [height],
and of fifteen miles' circuit. — Cæs. B.G. II. 30.

Distance takes the accusative or ablative : as,
Zāma quinque diērum īter ā Carthāgīne ābest, Zama is a
five days' journey distant from Carthage. — Liv. XXX. 29.
trīginta mīlīb. passuum infra eum lōcum, thirty miles below
that place. — Cæs. B.G. VI. 35.

III. To express relations of place, prepositions are necessary, except with the names of towns and small islands; also **dōmus**, *home*, **rūs**, *the country*, and a few other nouns in special relations. With these nouns —

1. The name of the place *from which* is in the ablative: as, **Brundūsio profectus ēs**, *you set out from Brundisium*. — Cic. Att. I. 15, 2.

2. The name of the place *to which* is in the accusative: as, **cum e Cilīciā dēcēdens Rhōdum vēnissem**, *when, on my way from Cilicia, I had reached Rhodes*. — Cic. Brut. 1.
rus cras cum filio ībo, *to-morrow I will go into the country with my son*. — Ter. Ad. V. 3, 54.

Prepositions must be used to denote neighborhood: as, **ad Tarentum**, *to (not into) Tarentum*. — Cic. de Senect. 4.

3. The name of the place *where* was originally put in a special case called the Locative. This case ended in **ī**, and is generally the same in form with the Dative: as,

Rōmae, *at Rome*; **Karthāgīnī**, *at Carthage*; **Athēnis**, *at Athens*; **Curībus**, *at Cures*.

In the second declension the old form in **ī** is retained: as, **Corinthi**, *at Corinth*; **Lanuvi**, *at Lanuvium*.

In the third declension this case sometimes ends in **ē**, like the ablative, especially when the metre requires it in poetry: as, **Tibūrē vel Gābiis**, *at Tibur or Gabii*. — Hor. Ep. II. 2, 3.

So **dōmī**, *at home*; **bellī**, *militiae*, *in military service*; **humī**, *on the ground*; **rūrī**, *in the country* (**rurē** is *from the country*).

hiēmāre Dyrrachii, Apolloniae, omnibusque oppīdis mārītīmis, *to winter in Dyrrachium, Apollonia, and all the seaboard towns*. — Cæs. B.C. III. 5.

erat ēdictum Pompēi nōmīne Amphipōli prōpōsītum, *an order had been put up in Pompey's name at Amphipolis*. — Id. 102.

Veis de coelo lāpīdāvērat, *it had rained stones at Veii*. — Liv. XXVII. 37.

te dōmī mănēbo, *I will wait for you at home*. — Hor. Ep. I. 5, 3.

4. A possessive may stand with **dōmus**: as, **nos dōmum tuam vōces**, *call us to thy home*. — Tac. Agr. 46.

When it is modified in any other way, a preposition is generally used: as,

in **M. Laecae dōmum**, *into the house of Marcus Læca*. — Cic. Cat. I. 4.

5. The preposition is omitted before the ablative of a few other nouns: as,

terrā mārīque, *by land and sea*. — Tib. I. 3, 56.

tōtā Sīciliā, *through all Sicily*. — Cic. Verr. IV. 23.

So, very commonly, in poetry: as,

litōre curvo, *on the curving shore*. — Virg. Æn. III. 16.

IV. The way *by which* is put in the ablative: as,

Aurēliā viā prōfectus est, *he set out by the Aurelian way*. — Cic. Cat. II. 4.

56. PREPOSITIONS.

I. Twenty-six prepositions govern the accusative; eleven the ablative. (See § 40.)

1. **In** and **sub** take the accusative when they denote motion; the ablative when they denote rest: as,

Aristīdes in contiōnem vēnit, *Aristides came into the assembly*. — Cic. de Off. III. 11.

Thēmistōcles dixit in contiōne, *Themistocles said in the assembly*. — Id.

sub monte consēdit, *he encamped at the foot of a mountain*. — Cæs. B.G. I. 48.

sub vesp̄erum Caesar portas claudi jussit, *towards evening Caesar ordered the gates to be shut*. — Id. II. 33.

But after verbs of placing, **in** usually takes the ablative: as,
exercitum in hibernis collōcāvit, *he established the army in winter-quarters*. — Cæs. B.G. III. 29.

2. **Sūper** governs the ablative when it means *concerning*; otherwise the accusative: as,

hac sūper rē, *concerning this matter*. — Cic. Att. XVI. 16.

summa sūper culmīna tecti, *over the roof of the house*. — Virg. Æn. II. 694.

3. **Subter** governs the accusative; but sometimes the ablative, in poetry: as,

subter fastigia tecti, *below the roof of the house*. — Virg. *Æn.* VIII. 366.

subter litōre, *below the shore*. — Catull. 65, 7.

4. In giving the day of the month, the preposition **ante**, *before*, is usually omitted: as,

xv. kālendas Augustas, *the fifteenth day before the kalends of August (July 18)*. — Tac. Hist. II. 91.

Often **ante diem** (a. d.), with an ordinal, is used like a preposition governing an accusative: as,

is dies erat a. d. v. kal. Apr., *this day was the fifth day before the kalends of April (March 28)*. — Cæs. B.G. I. 6.

This phrase may even be governed by a preposition: as,

in a. d. v. kālendas Nōvembres, *to the fifth day before the kalends of November (October 28)*. — Cic. Cat. I. 3.

5. **Tēnus** (which follows its noun) sometimes governs the genitive: as,

Corcōyrae tēnus, *as far as Corcyra*. — Liv. XXVI. 24.

But regularly it takes the ablative: as,

cāpūlo tēnūs, *up to the hilt*. — Virg. *Æn.* V. 553.

II. Certain adverbs are sometimes construed like prepositions: —

1. **Prīdiē**, **postrīdiē**, **prōpius**, **proxīme**, **versus**, and **usque**, and (less frequently) the adjectives **prōpior** and **proxīmus**, may be followed by the accusative: as,

prīdie Nōnas Jūnias, *the day before the Nones of June (June 4)*. — Cic. Fam. III. 4. 1.

2. The adverb **pālam** may govern the ablative: as,
pālam duōbus exercītibus, *in the presence of two armies*. — Liv. XXV. 18.

3. **Clam** may take either accusative or ablative: as,
clam mātrem suam, *without her mother's knowledge*. — Plaut. M.G. 112 (II. 1, 33).

clam vōbis, *without your knowledge*. — Cæs. B.G. II. 32.

III. Some prepositions which imply comparison, as **ante**, *before*; **post**, *after*, — like the adverb **prius**, *before*, — are followed, like comparatives, by **quam**; several words, or even clauses, sometimes coming between: as,

nēque ante dimisit eum quam fidem dedit, *nor did he let him go until he gave a pledge.* — Liv. XXXIX. 10.

IV. The ablative, with **a** or **ab**, is regularly used after passive verbs, to denote the agent, if a person, or if spoken of as a person: as,

Turpilius, jussus a Mētello causam dicere, *Turpilius, being ordered by the consul to plead his cause.* — Sall. Jug. 69.

This use of the ablative of the *agent* must be carefully distinguished from the ablative of *instrument*: as,

occisus gladio, *slain by a sword*; but **occisus ab hoste**, *slain by an enemy*.

NOTE. — For the so-called dative of the agent with the gerundive, see §§ 51, VI. 73, I.

III. SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

57. SEQUENCE OF TENSES. (See § 27.)

The Tenses of Finite Moods are distributed into two classes: —

1. PRIMARY, including the Present, both Futures, and Perfect (definite).

2. SECONDARY, including the Imperfect, Perfect (historical), and Pluperfect.

In compound sentences, a Primary tense in the leading clause is followed by a Primary tense in the dependent clause; and a Secondary tense is followed by a Secondary: as,

vēnit ut nos videat, *he comes to see us.*

vēnit ut nos videat, *he is come to see us.*

vēnit ut nos vidēret, *he came to see us.*

vēni ut nos videas, *come to see us.*

I. The Perfect Subjunctive is regularly a primary tense, and is used to express any past action depending upon a verb in a primary tense: as,

ex ĕpistōlis intellēgi licet, quam frēquens fuērit Plātonis auditor, *it may be judged from his epistles how constant a listener to Plato he was.* — Cic. Orat. 4.

But occasionally it is used in an aoristic sense: as,

eō discordiæ ventum, ut ad Vītellium perfūgērit, *the discussion reached such a height that he fled to Vitellius.* — Tac. Hist. I. 60.

In this way a perfect subjunctive or infinitive, depending upon a primary tense, may itself be followed by secondary tenses: as, **sic mihi perspīcēre vīdeor, itā nātos esse nos ut inter omnes esset sōciētas quaedam,** *I think that I see that we were so born that there exists among all a certain alliance.* — Cic. de Amic. 5.

The perfect subjunctive is also used for a future perfect: as, **ostendit si sublāta sit venditio bōnorum, illum pēcūniā grandem āmissurum,** *he shows that if the sale of the property shall be stopped, he will lose much money [si sublata erit, amittet].* — Cic. Rosc. Am. 38.

II. The Present is often used in narrative for the Historical Perfect, and may be followed by Secondary Tenses: as, **Sēnātus dēcernit ūti in libēris custōdiis hābērentur,** *the Senate decrees that they should be held in free custody.* — Sall. Cat. 47.

III. The Tenses denoting completed action are used much more accurately in Latin than in English: as,

sī ĕris mēritus, fiet, *if you deserve [shall have deserved], it shall be done.* — Plaut. Trin. IV. 3, 61.

vīvo et regno sīmul ista rēliqui quæ vos ad cælum fertis, *I live and reign, as soon as I leave [have left] those scenes which you extol to heaven.* — Hor. Ep. I. 10, 8.

After **postquam, posteaquam,** and **ūbi,** the Perfect is used where we should expect the Pluperfect: as,

postquam id ānimum advertit, *when he had perceived this.* — Cæs. B.G. I. 24.

Dum, *while* (not *as long as*), is usually followed by the Present Indicative, even when referring to past time: as,

dum haec in collōquio gēruntur, Caesāri nuntiātum est, *while these things were going on in the conference, it was announced to Caesar.* — Caes. B.G. I. 46.

The Perfect Indefinite is often found (followed by secondary tenses), where the regular Perfect would be used in English: as,

mihi ut urbī sātis esset praesīdii consultum atque prōvisum est, *I have considered and provided that the city should have a sufficient guard.* — Cic. Cat. II. 12.

IV. In dependent clauses, the tenses of the infinitive have no time of their own, but are present, past, or future, relatively to the time of the verb upon which they depend: as,

nostros non esse infēriōres intellexit, *he ascertained that our men were not inferior.* — Caes. B.G. II. 8.

quam Jūno fertur terris māgis omnībus cōluisse, *which Juno is said to have cherished above all lands.* — Virg. Æn. I. 15.

spērant se maxīmum fructum esse captūros, *they hope to receive the greatest advantages.* — Cic. de Amic. 21.

The present infinitive, after a verb in the past, must often be rendered by the perfect infinitive in English; this is most frequent with **pōtui**, *could*; **dēbui**, **oportuit**, *ought*: as,

scīre potuit, *he might have known.* — Cic. pro Mil. 17.

qui vīdebatur omnīno mōri non debuisse, *who seemed one that ought not to have died at all.* — Cic. pro Arch. 8.

Mēmīni, and some other verbs, in an account of what the speaker has personally witnessed, take the present infinitive: as,

mēmīni Cātōnem mēcum dissērere, *I remember Cato's discoursing with me.* — Cic. de Amic. 3.

V. The statement of a general truth, following a secondary tense, observes the rule of connection of tenses: as,

jūdicābant esse aliquid nātūrā pulchrum atque praeclārum quod suā sponte pētērētur, *they were of opinion that there is something beautiful and glorious by nature, which is sought for its own sake.* — Cic. de Senect. 13.

58. MOODS.

The Moods of a Latin verb are the Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive.

I. The Indicative is regularly employed for the leading verb of a sentence : it is used in direct assertions or questions, and in historical narrative.

II. The Subjunctive is used chiefly for dependent constructions, — especially to denote any thing as contingent, conceived of, or desired, — its tense being determined by that of the verb on which it depends. (See § 57.) In particular it is found, —

1. In many Conditional sentences, the condition being often implied, §§ 59, 60, 61, 62.

2. In certain relations of Cause or Motive, § 63.

3. In clauses which express Purpose or Result, §§ 64, 65.

4. In intermediate and subordinate clauses, chiefly relative or interrogative, §§ 66, 67.

5. In wishes and commands (in the present and perfect), to take the place of the Imperative, § 68.

III. The Imperative is used in commands ; also, in early writers and poets, in prohibitions : as,

consūlite vōbis, prospicite patriae, conservāte vos. *take measures for your safety, provide for the country, preserve yourselves.* — Cic. Cat. IV. 2.

nīmium ne crēde cōlōri, *do not trust complexion overmuch.* — Virg. Buc. II. 17.

Prohibitions are regularly expressed by the second person singular of the perfect subjunctive with **nē**; **nōli** with the infinitive ; or by **cāve** with the subjunctive : as,

ne terrītus fuēris, *be not terrified.* — Tac. Hist. I. 16.

nōli pūtāre, *do not think.* — Cic. Brut. 33.

cāve faxis, *do not do it.* — Ter. Heaut. 187 (I. 2. 13).

The future imperative is used in statutes, edicts, and wills : as,
cāpūt obnūbīto, arbōri infēlici suspendīto, *veil his head, hang him to the accursed tree.* — Cic. pro Rab. 4.

NOTE. — For the subjunctive used imperatively, see § 68.

IV. The Infinitive, with or without a subject accusative, is construed either as the subject or as the object of the leading verb. In this use, it is found especially in the construction called *oratio obliqua*. (See § 67.)

In other cases, hardly any tense is used except the present, expressing no distinct relation of time : as,

mitto quaerere, *I refrain from asking*. — Cic. Rosc. Am. 19.

The poets and later writers use the infinitive after adjectives, or to express a purpose : as,

dūrus componere versūs, *harsh in composing verses*. — Hor. Sat. I. 4, 8.

fūrit tē rep̄r̄re, *he rages to find thee*. — Id. Carm. I. 15, 27.

frūges consūmere nati, *born to consume the fruits of the earth*. — Id. Ep. II. 2, 27.

59. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

I. When any thing is stated, the truth of which is made to depend on the truth of some other statement, contained in a subordinate clause, the sentence is called a Conditional Sentence.

The Principal clause — that containing the conclusion — is called the *apodōsis*; the Subordinate clause — that stating the condition — is called the *protāsis* : as,

si qui exire vōlunt, connivere possum, *if any wish to depart* (*protāsis*), *I am ready to connive* (*apodōsis*). — Cic. Cat. II. 12.

II. The statement of the condition in Latin (*protāsis*) is regularly introduced by *si*, *if*; *sin*, *but if*; *nīsī*, *unless*; but a clause introduced by an indefinite relative (*whoever*), or a relative conjunction (*when*, *since*, and the like), may be considered as equivalent to a conditional clause : as,

quod in aliā causā non concēderem in hac concēdam, *what I would not grant in another case [if the case were different] I will grant in this*. — Cic. Rosc. Am. 27.

The statement of the consequence or result depends in form on the grammatical structure of the sentence, which may require a participle, infinitive, or phrase: as,

quod si praeterea nemo sequeretur, tamen se cum solā decima legione iturum, de qua non dubitaret, but if no one else would follow, still he would go with the tenth legion alone, of which he had no doubt. — Cæs. B.G. I. 40.

si quos adversum proelium et fuga Gallorum commoveret, hos si quaerent reperire posse, if any were troubled by this check, and by the flight of the Gauls, they might find if they would ask. — Id.

III. Any tense of the Indicative may be used to express both condition and result in its appropriate time: as,

si ergo apud inferos miseri non sunt, ne sunt quidem apud inferos ulli, if, therefore, the wretched are not in the infernal regions, there is no one there at all. — Cic. Tusc. I. 6.

sanaabimur si volumus, we shall be healed if we wish. — Id. III. 6.

quicquid iuraverunt, ventus et unda rapit, whatever they have sworn [i.e., if they have sworn any thing], the winds and waves sweep away. — Prop. II. 28, 8.

IV. The Subjunctive is used in both members of conditional sentences: —

1. The Present, in reference to future time, to express a supposition less vividly or as less probable than when the future indicative is used: as,

nec si muneribus certes, concedat Iollas, nor if you should vie in gifts, would Iollas yield. — Virg. Buc. II. 57.

haec si tecum patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat? If thy country should thus speak to thee, ought she not to prevail? — Cic. Cat. I. 8.

Often the future indicative stands in the apodosis; as,

si deficiant vires, audacia certe laus erit, if strength should fail, boldness at least will have praise. — Prop. II. 10, 5.

2. The Secondary tenses, when the supposition is known to be false; the imperfect referring to present time, the pluperfect to past: as,

si meum consilium auctoritasque vāluisset, tu hōdiē ēgēres, nos libēri essēmus, respubliā non tot dūces et exercitus amisisset, *if my judgment and authority had prevailed [as they did not], you would this day be poor [which you are not], we should be free, the republic would not have lost so many leaders and armies.* — Cic. Phil. II. 15.

The indicative (in apodosis) sometimes expresses what ought to have been done, or is intended, or already begun: as,

si Rōmae Cn. Pompēius privātus esset hoc tempōrē, tāmen is erat dēiīgendus, *if Cnaeus Pompey were a private citizen at Rome at this time, nevertheless he ought to be selected.* — Cic. Leg. Man. 17.

in amplexūs filiae ruēbat, nīsi lictores obstītissent, *he was about rushing into his daughter's arms, unless the lictors had prevented.* — Tac. Ann. XVI. 32.

When a subjunctive is required in the apodosis of a conditional clause, by the structure of the sentence of which it forms a part, the pluperfect may be represented by the participle in **rus** with the perfect subjunctive of **esse**: as,

ādeo pārāta sēdītio fuit, ut Othōnem raptūri fuērint, nī incerta noctis tīmuissent, *so far advanced was the conspiracy, that they would have seized upon Otho if they had not feared the uncertainties of the night [rāpuissent nī tīmuissent following ut].* — Tac. Hist. I. 26.

3. The Subjunctive is sometimes used to express a condition of a general nature, referring indefinitely to any one of a series of acts; in this case the indicative is used in the apodosis to state a repeated or customary action, or general truth: as,

mēmōria mīnuītur nīsi eam exerceas, *the memory grows weak unless you exercise it.* — Cic. Sen. 7.

id ūbi dixisset, hastam in fines eōrum mittebat, *when he [the herald] had said this, he would throw [used to throw] a spear into their territories.* — Liv. I. 32.

The subjunctive is rarely, if ever, used in this way, except in philosophical discourse (the present), and historical narration (the pluperfect), as in the examples given above.

60. IMPLIED CONDITIONS.

The subordinate member of a conditional sentence (that containing the condition), is frequently omitted. Under this head belong most of the subjunctives which appear to be independent verbs, and which would not always take this mood if the condition were fully stated.

In this usage the perfect subjunctive is especially common; and the second person singular, to denote some indefinite person.

The Subjunctive in implied conditions is employed as in the following examples: —

1. In its so-called Potential use, referring to an indefinite subject: as,

tum in lecto quōque vidēres sūsurros, then on each couch you might see whisperings. — Hor. Sat. II. 8, 77.

Here a complete sentence would require the pluperfect: thus, *vidisses si adfuisses*, you would have seen if you had been there.

2. In cautious, modest, or hypothetical statement: as,

nec ullam mōrum partem māgis laudāvēris, nor would one commend more highly any one of their customs. — Tac. Germ. 17. *vēlim sic tibi persuādeas*, I wish you would persuade yourself of this. — Cic. Fam. XV. 4.

vellem adesset M. Antōnius, I wish Mark Antony were present. — Id. Phil. I. 7.

Vēlim refers to future time, *vellem* to present or past time, in a wish for something known to be impossible.

3. In questions asked with a certain hesitation or doubt: as, *quid ēgo carmine plūra commēmōrem?* why should I relate more in verse? — Catull. 64, 116.

4. In conceding a point, or supposing a case; — here the inference or conclusion is the clause omitted: as,

fuērit ille Brūtus, qui dōmīnātu rēgio rempublicam libērāvit, suppose there was a Brutus who freed the republic from the tyranny of the kings. — Cic. Phil. I. 6.

si jam sint id ādepti, suppose they have already obtained it. — Id. Cat. II. 9.

61. CONDITIONAL PARTICLES.

Certain Particles implying a condition are followed by the Subjunctive. These are —

1. Particles of comparison, — *tamquam*, *quāsi*, *vēluti*, &c.: as,

tamquam mōdo ex deōrum concilio descendisset, as if he had just come down from the council of the gods. — Cic. N.D. I. 8.

quāsi plūres fortunāti sint quam infēlices, as if more were fortunate than unfortunate. — Cic. Tusc. I. 36.

2. The concessive particles, *quamvis*, *however much*; *licet* and *ut*, *granting that*; *cum*, *although*; and, in later writers, *quamquam*, *although*: as,

itāque eum qui audiunt, quamvis ipsi infantes sint, tamen illo mōdo confidunt se posse dicere, therefore those who hear him, however incapable of speaking they may themselves be, nevertheless feel confident that they can speak in that manner. — Cic. Orat. 23.

ut nēmīnem ālium nisi T. Pātīnam rōgasset, scire pōtuit, even if he had asked no one but Titus Patina, he might have known. — Cic. Mil. 17.

quamquam per dictātorem dilectus hābitus esset, although the levy had been held under the authority of the dictator. — Liv. II. 32.

cum mercēde dōcēret, although he taught for pay. — Cic. de Orat. I. 28.

Quamquam and *etsi* introduce the statement of a fact, and therefore take the indicative; *quamvis*, *licet*, and *ut*, of a supposed case, and take the subjunctive; *cum*, signifying *although*, while used as equivalent to *quamquam*, takes the subjunctive by special use.

3. *Dum*, *dummōdō*, and *mōdō*, *provided*: as,

multa admiranda sunt, eligere mōdo cūrae sit, many points are deserving of admiration, provided they are selected with care. — Quint. X. 1, 131.

“ōderint dum mētuant,” let them hate if only they fear. — Cic. Phil. I. 14.

62. RELATIONS OF TIME.

I. **Cum** (quum), meaning *when*, takes the indicative; *since*, or *although*, the subjunctive: as,

cum se inter equitum turmas insinuāverunt, *when they have worked their way among the troops of horse.* — Cæs. B.G. IV. 33.

cum solitudo et vita sine amicis insidiarum et metus plena sit, *since solitude and a life without friends is full of treachery and fear.* — Cic. de Fin. I. 20.

But **cum**, *when*, is followed by the secondary tenses of the subjunctive in narration: as,

cum essem in Cērāmico, *when I was in the Ceramicus.* — Cic. Att. I. 10.

II. **Dum**, *dōnēc*, *quoad*, *until*; and **antēquam**, *priusquam*, *before*, may take the subjunctive, —

1. In reference to future time.

2. To express something desired or anticipated; or,

3. (The secondary tenses) in historical narration: as,

priusquam ad portum venias, *before you come to the harbor.* — Ter. Ad. IV. 2, 44.

dum novi magistrātus sortirentur prōvincias, *M. Baebius transire in Epīrum est jussus*, *until the new magistrates should draw lots for their provinces, Marcus Baebius was ordered to cross into Epirus.* — Liv. XXXV. 24.

festinandum ceteris vidēbatur, antēquam cresceret invālida adhuc conjūratio, *the others were of opinion that it was best to hasten, before the yet weak conspiracy should gather strength.* — Tac. Hist. I. 33.

trēpidatiōnis aliquantum ēlēphanti edēbant, dōnec quietem ipse timor fecisset, *the elephants caused some confusion, until their very fear had caused quiet.* — Liv. XXI. 28.

But **dum**, *while*; **ubi**, *postquam*, *posteaquam*, *when*, regularly take the indicative: as,

dum haec geruntur (or *gerēbantur*), *while this was going on.* — Cæs. B.G. I. 46.

quod ubi Caesar rescit, *when Caesar had got word of this.* — Id. 28.

63. CAUSE OR REASON.

I. The conjunctions **quod** (sometimes **quā**), *because*, and **quoniam** and **quando**, *since*, are followed by the subjunctive when the reason is stated not as a fact, but as a motive in the mind of another, and even of the speaker or writer himself: as,

Drusus rettulit ad Sēnātum dē illo quod in eum ordinem consul tam graviter in contione esset invecus, *Drusus laid his [Philippus's] case before the Senate, on the ground that he, although consul, had inveighed so bitterly against that body in the public assembly.* — Cic. de Orat. III. 1.

accēdit illa quōque causa, quod a caeteris forsitan ita pētitum sit ut dicerent, ut utrumvis salvo officio facere se posse arbitrentur, *there is this reason besides [in my own mind], that others have perhaps been invited to speak, in such a way that they supposed they might act either way with a clear conscience.* — Id. Rosc. Am. 1.

Non quō (negatively **non quin**) is often used for **non quod**: as, **non quo furtum facere studuerit**, *not that he desired to commit a theft.* — Ter. Eun. 28.

II. Relatives implying a cause or reason take the subjunctive, being frequently strengthened by **ut**, **utpote**, **quippe**, or **praesertim**: as,

fateor me errasse, qui hoc maluērim, *I confess that I erred in choosing this.* — Cic. Rosc. Am. 49.

orationes centum quinquaginta, quas quidem adhuc invēnērim et lēgerim, *the hundred and fifty orations, such at least as I have met with and read.* — Id. Brut.

quippe qui videam, *since I see.* — Liv. Præf.

III. **Cum** causal, signifying *since*, takes the subjunctive: as, **cum omnis populi Rōmāni rēligio in sacra et in auspicia divisa sit**, *since the whole religion of the Roman people is divided into ceremonies and auspices.* — Cic. N.D. III. 2.

But in the sense of **quod**, *on the ground that*, it takes the indicative: as,

gratulor tibi cum tantum vales apud Dolabellam, *I congratulate you on your influence with Dolabella.* — Cic. Fam. IX. 14.

64. PURPOSE.

I. Final Clauses, or those expressing a Purpose, take the subjunctive after relatives (*qui=ut is*), or the conjunction *ut* (*ŭti*), *in order that*, and (negatively) *ne, ut ne, lest*: as,

mōnet ut ignes in castris fiēri prōhībeat, ne qua ejus adventūs prōcul signīfīcatīo fiat, *he advises him to prohibit fires being made in camp, in order that no signs of his arrival may be shown at a distance.* — Cæs. B.G. VI. 29.
ut ne sit impūne, *that it be not with impunity.* — Cic. Mil. 12.

II. *Quo* is used for *ut eo*, especially with comparatives: as,
castris ad Bābŭlōniam pōsītis quo majōre ānīmō cāpessērent bellum, *the camp being pitched near Babylon, in order that they might enter into the war with greater spirit.* — Curt. III. 2, 2.

NOTE. — Compare *quōmīnus*, (= *ut eo minus*), after verbs of hindering. — § 65, III.

III. After expressions denoting fear, *ut* (*ne non*) is to be translated *that not*; *ne*, *that* or *lest*: as,

omnes lābōres te excīpēre vīdeo; tīmeo ut sustīneas, *I see you taking upon yourself all labors; I fear you will not endure them.* — Cic. Fam. XIV. 2.

pāvor cēpērat milītes, ne mortīfērum esset vulnus, *fear had seized the soldiers that the wound [of Scipio] was mortal.* — Liv. XXIV. 42.

IV. *Ut* or *ne* is often omitted, especially after verbs of wishing, advising, &c.; as,

Syro ignoscas vōlo, *I wish that you would pardon Syrus.* — Ter. Heaut. V. 5, 22.

cāve ignoscas, *do not pardon.* — Cic. Lig. 5.

NOTE. — For *ut*, signifying *although*, see § 61, 2. In the sense of *when* or *how* it takes the indicative: as, *ut vālet?* *how is she?* (Plaut.); *ut vīdi!* *how I gazed!* — Virg. Buc. VIII. 41.

V. The purpose of an action is expressed in Latin in various ways; but never (except rarely in poetry) by the simple infinitive, as in English. The sentence, *he sent men to plough the field*, may be rendered, —

1. By the subjunctive with **ut**: as,
hōmīnes mīsīt ut agrum ārārent.
2. By the subjunctive with **qui**: as,
homīnes misīt qui agrum ararent.
3. By the Gerundive with **ad**: as,
homīnes misīt ad agrum arandum.
4. By the Gerundive with **causā** or **gratiā**: as,
homīnes misīt agri arandi causā.
5. By the Future Participle: as,
homīnes misīt agrum aratūros.

Purpose is also expressed by the Former Supine in many verbs: as, **spectātum lūdōs ivit**, *he went to see the games.* (§ 74.)

65. CONSEQUENCE OR RESULT.

I. Clauses denoting a Result take the subjunctive after relatives and the conjunction **ut** (negative, **ut non**): as,

Augusto prompta ac prōfluens quaeque dēcēret princīpem ēlōquentia fuit, *Augustus possessed a ready and fluent power of speaking, such as became a prince.* — Tac. Ann. XIII. 3.

Quae fuit eōrum tanta īnīquitas ut plācāri pōpūlo Rōmāno non possent nīŕī vīri tāles occīdissent? *How great was their injustice [that of the gods] that they could not be reconciled to the Roman people unless men of such eminence should fall?* — Cic. N.D. III. 6.

II. **Quin**, *that not*, is used after negative expressions, denoting hinderance, resistance, doubt, and suspension of effort: as,

est dēterrīta numquam quin flēret, *she was never prevented from weeping.* — Tib. I. 3, 13.

non dūbīto quin hanc sālūtem antēpōnas illi victōriae, *I do not doubt that you value this security more highly than that victory.* — Cic. Lig. 10.

Many of these expressions may also be followed by the infinitive, or by **ne** with the subjunctive: as,

prōhībentur ādīre ad fīlios [also **ne adeant**], *they are forbid. den to visit their own sons.* — Cic. Verr. V. 45.

III. **Quōmīnus**, *that not*, may be used after verbs of hindering: as,

nec aetas impēdit, quōmīnus agri cōlendi stūdia tēneāmus,
nor does the time of life prevent us from retaining the taste
for tilling the ground. — Cic. de Senect. 17.

IV. The subjunctive stands in relative clauses —

1. After **dignus**, *worthy*; **indignus**, *unworthy*; **aptus**, *idōneus*, *fit*; **ūnus** and **sōlus**, *only*: as,

idonea mihi Laelī persōna vīsa est, quae dē āmicītia dis-
sērēret, the person of Laelius seemed to me a suitable one
to discourse of friendship. — Cic. de Amic. I.

nil admīrārī prōpe rēs est ūnā sōlāque, quae possit facēre
et servāre beātum, to be surprised at nothing is almost
the sole and only thing which can make and keep one hap-
py. — Hor. Ep. I. 6, 1.

2. After general expressions denoting existence and non-existence: as,

ērāt qui Helvidium mīsērārentur, there were some who pitied
Helvidius. — Tac. Ann. XVI. 29.

nihil est illōrum, quin [=quod non] ēgo illi dixērim, there is
none of these things which I have not said to him. — Plaut.
Bacc. III. 9, 89.

undē agger comportārī posset, nihil ērat rēlīquum, there were
no materials left from which a mound could be got together.
— Cæs. B.C. II. 15.

3. After **quam**, *than*: as,

majōres arbōres caedēbant, quam quas ferre miles posset,
they cut larger trees than a soldier could carry. — Liv.
XXXIII. 5.

66. INTERMEDIATE CLAUSES.

I. A Relative, or other subordinate clause, takes the Subjunctive, when it is regarded as an integral part of the thought or expression of some other person than the speaker or writer.

Many such clauses may be so regarded or not, as the writer chooses: as,

primam pōsuit eam de qua mōdo dixi, quae orta esset ex praesensione rerum fūturarum, he first mentioned that of which I have just spoken [direct statement] which (according to him) had its origin in the fore-feeling of the Future. — Cic. N.D. II. 5. (See § 63, 1.)

II. A clause depending on a verb in the subjunctive will also be in the subjunctive, if regarded as an integral part of the sentence on which it depends: as,

qui a scribendi consuetūdine ad dicendum vēnit, hanc adfert facultatem, ut etiā subito si dicat, tamen illa quae dicantur similia scriptorum esse videantur, he who passes from the practice of writing to speaking, brings with him this power, that even if he speak without preparation, yet what he says seems like written words. — Cic. de Orat. I. 33. [etiam subito si dicit, tamen illa quae dicuntur similia scriptorum esse videntur.]

III. Intermediate Clauses in the *oratio obliqua* take the Subjunctive. (See the following section.)

67. ORATIO OBLIQUA.

If a quotation is made in the words of the original speaker, it is called *Oratio Recta* (*direct discourse*). But if it is made to depend on some verb of speaking or thinking, varying the form of the words from that originally used, it is called *Oratio Obliqua* (*indirect discourse*).

In English, an indirect quotation is introduced by the conjunction *that*.

I. The Latin form for quotations is as follows: —

1. In Indirect Questions the subjunctive is used: as,
quid sit futurum cras fūge quaerere, avoid inquiring what will be to-morrow. [direct question, quid est futurum cras?]
 Hor. Carm. I. 9, 13.

nec quibus rationibus sup̄erare possent, sed quemadmodum ūti victoriā debērent cogitabant, *nor did they (the army of Pompey) reflect by what means they could win the victory, but in what manner they should use it.* — Cæs. B.C. III. 83.

Thus **quid quaeris** ? (direct question) means, *what do you ask?* **scio quid quaeras** (indirect question) means, *I know what you ask* ; **scio quod quaeris** (direct assertion) means, *I know the thing you ask.*

NOTE. — **Nescio quis**, *I know not who*, is sometimes used (generally in the way of disparagement), to introduce a direct assertion ; being nearly equivalent to **aliquis** or **quidam**, *some one* : as,

quin etiam fuit audiendus Licinius nescio qui, *then too you had to listen to one Licinius.* — Cic. Mil. 24.

Nescio an, *I know not whether*, is often used as equivalent to *perhaps*, and regularly takes the subjunctive.

2. A Declarative sentence, when quoted, takes the construction of the accusative with the infinitive, the subject being put in the accusative, and the verb in the appropriate tense of the infinitive : as,

Crassus valet, *Crassus is well* ; **dicit Crassum valēre**, *he says that Crassus is well.*

scripsit epistolam, *he has written a letter* ; **dicit se scripsisse epistolam**, *he says he has written a letter.*

non laetor, *I am not glad* ; **nēgo me laetāri**, *I say I am not glad.* **mihi videor satis et esse deos et quāles essent ostendisse**, *I think I have shown clearly enough, both that there are gods, and of what nature they are.* — Cic. N.D. II. 28.

Esse here expresses an indirect statement ; **essent**, an indirect question.

The principal clause of a Conditional Sentence (apodosis) when indicative in the Oratio Recta, follows in the Oratio Obliqua the general rule for Declarative sentences ; but when subjunctive, it is represented by the future participle with **esse** if present or imperfect, or **fuisse** if pluperfect : as,

nisi jūrasset scelus se facturum arbitrābatur [**scelus faceret**], *he thought he would incur guilt unless he should take the oath.* — Cic. Verr. I. 47.

jūrant itā Cīcērōnem lōcūtūrum fuisse [lōcūtus esset], *they swear that Cicero would have spoken so.* — Quint. X. 2, 17.

NOTE.—The subjunctive is not used as a principal verb, except in the apodosis of a conditional sentence.

The subject of the Infinitive is sometimes omitted, when it would be easily understood: as,

rōgāvi pervēnissentne Agrīgentum; dixit pervēnisse [sc. ea], *I asked whether they (the curtains) had reached Agrigentum; he answered that they had.* — Cic. Verr. IV. 12.

II. Subordinate clauses in the *oratio obliqua* take the subjunctive, the tense being determined by that of the principal verb (see § 57): as,

L. Lentūlus consul sēnātui reiquē publicāe se non dēfūtūrum pollicētur, si audacter ac fortīter sententiās dicere vēlint, *Lucius Lentulus the consul promises not to desert the Senate and the republic, if they are willing to speak their minds boldly and bravely (non deēro... si vōlētis).* — Cæs. B.C. I. 1.

adlātum erat, cum in Aetōliam vēnisset Antiōchus, ex templo classem eum in Sicīliam missūrum, *word had been brought, that when Antiochus should reach Aetolia, he would at once send his fleet to Sicily [cum vēnērīt (fut. perf. indic.) mittet].* — Liv. XXXV. 23.

Ariovistus respondit: si quid ipsi a Caesāre ōpus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse; . . . sibi autem mīrum vīdēri, quid in suā Galliā, quam bello vīcisset, aut Caesāri aut omnīno pōpulo Rōmāno nēgōtii esset, *Ariovistus answered, that, if he wanted any thing of Caesar, he would have come to him; . . . but that he wondered what concern either Caesar or the Roman people at all had with his Gaul, which he had conquered in war [si quid ōpus esset . . . vēnissem; . . . mīrum vīdētur, quid in mea Gallia, quam bello vīci, . . . Caesāri . . . nēgōtii sit].* — Cæs. B.G. I. 34.

1. An Imperative in the *Oratio Recta* becomes a subjunctive in the *Oratio Obliqua*: as,

nē committērēt, *let him not bring it about [ne commīsēris].* — Cæs. B.G. I. 13.

2. A Question is put in the infinitive, unless in the second person, in which case it becomes subjunctive: as,

si vêtēris contūmēliae oblīvisci vellet, num ētiam rēcentium injūriarum mēmōriam [se] depōnēre posse? *if he were willing to forget the ancient disgrace, could he also lay aside the memory of recent outrages?* [num possim?] — Cæs. B.G. I. 14.

quid sibi vellent? *what did they wish?* [quid vultis?] — Id. 44.

III. 1. A future infinitive is often expressed by **fōrē** (**fūtūrum esse**) **ut** with the subjunctive; regularly so in passive or deponent verbs: as,

rēbantur enim fōre ut exercitus impērātōrem persēquērētur, *for they thought that the army would follow the command.* — Cic. N.D. III. 6.

nīsi nuntii de Cæsāris victoriā essent adlati, existimabant plerīque futurum fuisse uti amittēretur, *unless news of Cæsar's victory had been brought, many thought he would have been lost.* — Cæs. B.C. III. 101.

2. After verbs signifying *hope, promise*, and the like, the subject of the infinitive, whether a noun or a personal or reflective pronoun, must always be expressed: as,

promisit se venturum, *he promised to come.*

spērat se nēgōtium confecturum, *he hopes to finish the business.*

But where there is no future participle, **fōre ut** with the subjunctive must be used: as,

sperat fore ut possit, *he hopes to be able.*

pollicētur fore ut frumentum adfēratur, *he promises that corn shall be brought* (more rarely, *adlatum iri* or *fore*).

IV. 1. The passive of verbs of saying, &c., may either be used impersonally, followed by the accusative with the infinitive; or personally, followed by the infinitive alone: as,

prīmi trāduntur arte quādam verba vinxisse, *they are related to have been the first to combine words by a certain art* [also, *traditur eos primos, etc.*] — Cic. Orat. 13.

2. The infinitive passive may be used impersonally after these verbs: as,

in eo ipso in quō praedicātiōnem nōbilitātemque despiciunt, praedicāri de se ac nōmīnāri vōlunt, *in that very work, in which they disparage renown and celebrity, they desire that they may be renowned and named.* — Cic. Arch. 10.

V. After a comparison, in the Oratio Obliqua, the construction of the accusative with the infinitive is usually continued: as,

nullam cāpītālīorem pestem quam vōluptātem corpōris hōmīnibus dicēbat ā nātūrā dātam [for *quam vōluptas*], *he said that no more deadly evil had been given to men by nature than bodily pleasure.* — Cic. de Senect. 12.

68. WISHES AND COMMANDS.

I. The subjunctive is used in wishes; — the primary tenses in reference to future time, implying that the thing desired is at least possible; the secondary to express a hopeless wish, — the imperfect in present time, the pluperfect in past: as,

sērus in caelum rēdeas, *mayst thou return late to the skies.* — Hor. Carm. I. 2, 45.

ūtīnam me mortuum vidisses, *would that you had seen me dead.* — Cic. ad Q. Fr. I. 3, 1.

The primary tenses of the subjunctive so used are often equivalent to an imperative (see § 58, III.): as,

ne semper ūdum Tībur et Aesūlae dēclīve contemplēris arvum, *do not for ever gaze at watery Tībur and the sloping fields of Aesula.* — Hor. Carm. III. 29, 6. (See § 58, III.)

II. With verbs of wishing and permitting the infinitive is generally used: as,

te tuā frui virtūte cūpīmus, *we wish you to reap the benefit of your virtue.* — Cic. Brut. 97.

neu sīnas Mēdos ēquītāre īnultos, *nor permit the Medes to make incursions with impunity.* — Hor. Carm. I. 2, 51.

But the subjunctive may be used without *ut*: as,

vellem mos esset, *I wish it were the custom.* — Ter. Ad. IV. 1, 16. (§ 64, IV.)

III. **Jūbeo**, *command*, takes the accusative with the infinitive; other verbs of commanding, the dative with **ut** and the subjunctive: as,

omnem sēnātum ad se convēnīre jussit, *he commanded the entire senate to come to him.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 5.

suis impērāvit ne quod omnīno tēlum in hostes rējicērent, *he ordered his soldiers to cast no weapon at all against the enemy.* — Id. I. 46.

69. SUBJUNCTIVE IN RELATIVE CLAUSES.

The various relative clauses have been already treated of, under the special heads to which they belong. They may be classed under the following titles: —

1. General relatives in **protasis**, §§ 59, 60.
2. Temporal clauses (relative adverbs of time), § 62, IV.
3. Relative implying a Cause, § 63, II.
4. Relative of Purpose, § 64, I.
5. Relative of Consequence or Result, § 65, I. & IV.
6. Relative in Intermediate Clauses, § 66.
7. Relative clauses in **oratio obliqua**, § 67.

NOTE. — In general, the relative with a definite antecedent takes the indicative in direct construction; with an indefinite antecedent, the subjunctive: as,

hi sunt qui itā pūtant, *these are they that think so.*

sunt qui ita putent, *there are some who think so.* (§ 65, IV. 2.)

70. SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES.

A Substantive Clause is a clause or phrase — usually the indicative with **quod**, the subjunctive with **ut**, or the accusative with the infinitive — which is construed like a noun, as the subject or object of a leading verb.

Under this head are included the accusative and infinitive in *Oratio Obliqua* (§ 67, I. 2); also clauses following verbs of wishing and command (§ 68).

I. Verbs implying motive or desire generally take **ut** (**nē**) with the subjunctive (see §§ 64, 65, 68): as,

concēdo tibi ut ea praetēreas, *I allow you to pass over these points.* — Cic. Rosc. Am. 19.

When verbs of this class are used for a mere expression of opinion, they take the accusative with the infinitive: as,

concēdo non esse misēros qui mortui sint, *I grant that those who are dead are not miserable.* — Cic. Tusc. I. 7.

II. Impersonal verbs, and other expressions denoting happening and existence, take a subjunctive introduced by **ut** (**ut non**), as subject (see § 65): as,

sēquitur ut cujusquē gēnēris nōtā quaerātur, *it follows that the mark of each class should be sought.* — Cic. Orat. 23.

accīdit ut esset plēna lūna, *it chanced to be full moon.* — Cæs. B.G. IV. 29.

accēdit ut conturber, *another point is that I am disturbed.* — Cic. Deiot. 1.

mos est hōmīnum ut nōlint eundem plūrībus rēbus excellēre, *it is the custom of men to be unwilling to admit that the same person excels in several respects.* — Id. Brut. 21.

III. Verbs of satisfaction and wonder, and impersonal expressions denoting fitness, take the accusative with the infinitive: as,

quae perfecta esse gaudeo, vehementerque laetor, *I rejoice and greatly exult that these things have been accomplished.* — Cic. Rosc. Am. 47.

accūsātores multos essē in cīvitate ūtile est, *it is advantageous that there be many accusers in a state.* — Id. 20.

IV. **Quod** with the indicative is used to indicate the existence of a state of things, and at the same time express a judgment (compare § 63, 1.): as,

gaudeo quod te interpellāvi, *I rejoice that I interrupted you.* — Cic. Legg. III. 1.

nōli pūtāre pīgritiā mē facēre, quod non meā mănū scribo, *do not think that it is through indolence that I do not write with my own hand.* — Id. Att. XVI. 15.

71. QUESTIONS.

Questions are introduced by interrogative Pronouns or Adverbs, or by the interrogative Particles **num**, **utrum**, **an**, and the Enclitic **-ne**.

An Enclitic is a particle joined in spelling to the preceding word, but retaining its independent meaning.

I. The enclitic **-ne** is used in questions asked for information merely; **nonne** when the answer *yes*, and **num** when the answer *no*, is expected: as,

quī sunt hi? *who are they?* — Cic. Rosc. 27.

mēmīnistisne? *do you remember?* — Id. 28.

nonne his vestigiis ad cāput mālēficii pervēniri sōlet? *is it not customary to come by these traces to the source of a crime?* — Id. 27.

num dūbium est? *is there any doubt?* — Id. 37.

The interrogative particle is often omitted: as,
pātēre tua consilia non sentis? *do you not perceive that your plans lie open.* — Cic. Cat. I. 1.

II. In double questions, **utrum** or **-ne** stands in the first member, **an** (**annon**, **necne**), in the second: as,

utrum has corpōris an Pythāgōrae tibi mālīs vīres ingēnii dāri? *would you rather this strength of body should be given you, or the strength of intellect of Pythagoras?* — Cic. de Senect. 10.

quaero servosne an libēros, *I ask whether slaves or free.* — Id. Rosc. Am. 27.

The interrogative particle is often omitted in the first member: as,

sunt haec tua verba necne? *are these your words or not?* — Cic. Tusc. III. 18.

Sometimes the first member is omitted, and **an** alone asks a question with indignation or surprise: as,

an tu mīsēros pūtas illos? *do you think that those men are miserable?* — Cic. Tusc. I. 7.

72. PARTICIPLES.

The time of participles, like that of infinitives, is relative to that of the verbs upon which they depend.

1. Participles are often used where the English idiom would require a subordinate clause: as,

vēnienti in Līgūres Hannībālī duo quaestōres Romānī trā-
duntur, as *Hannibal is entering among the Ligurians, two*
Roman quaestors are given into his hands. — Liv. XXI. 59.
instructos ordīnes in lōcum aequum dēdūcit, *he draws up the*
lines, and leads them into a favorable place. — Sall. Cat. 59.

See examples in § 25, page 27.

2. Sometimes a perfect participle agreeing with a noun is used when the action rather than the thing is to be made prominent: as,

ab urbe condītā, *from the founding of the city.* — Liv. (title).

3. As there is no perfect active participle in Latin, the perfect passive, used absolutely with the noun which would have been the object, is used to express active relations: as,
his inītis consiliis oppīda mūniunt, *having formed these plans,*
they fortify their towns. — Cæs. B.G. III. 9.

See, respecting the Ablative Absolute, § 54, VIII.

73. GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

The Gerund governs the same case as the verb; in grammatical construction it follows the same rules with nouns. But where the gerund would have an object in the accusative, the gerundive is regularly used instead, agreeing with the noun, and in the case which the gerund would have had: as,

pārātiōres ad omnia pēricūla sūbeunda, *better prepared to*
meet all dangers. — Cæs. B.G. I. 5.

Subeunda agrees with *pericula*, which is governed by *ad*; the construction with the gerund would be *ad subeundum omnia pericula*, *ad* governing the gerund, and the gerund governing the accusative *pericula*.

I. The nominative of the gerund or gerundive is construed with the dative of persons, implying obligation or duty : as, **pugnandum est nobis**, *we must fight*, — i.e. *fighting is our business*, or *it belongs to us to fight* (compare § 51, VI., VIII.). **Caesāri omnia ūno tempore ērant āgenda**, *Cæsar had everything to do at once*. — Cæs. B.G. II. 20.
jūvēni pārāndum sēni ūtendum est, *it is for the young to get, for the old to enjoy*. — Sen. Ep. 36.

The Infinitive is also used as a verbal noun, like the Gerund, taking the Genitive, or the neuter of the Possessive, to express possession or duty (§ 50, I. 1.), while the Gerund takes the Dative : as, **sāpientis est parcius bībere**; or, **sāpienti est parcius bībendum**, *it is for a wise man to drink rather sparingly*.

Where the use of the dative as agent would be ambiguous — as in verbs governing the dative — a different construction must be used : thus,

ei parcendum est means either *he must spare* or *he must be spared*; but **ei parcendum est a nobis**, *he must be spared by us*.

II. The genitive is construed as an objective genitive (§ 50, III.), following nouns and adjectives : as,

nēque consīlii hābendi nēque arma cāpiendi spātio dāto, *time being given neither for forming plans nor for taking arms*. — Cæs. B.G. IV. 14.

It is used especially with **causā** or **gratiā** to express the purpose of an action : as,

dissimulandi causā aut sui expurgandi, *for the sake of dissembling or of excusing himself*. — Sall. Cat. 31.

Or even alone, the word **causā** being understood : as, **impediendae rei**, *in order to give check*. — Cæs. B.C. I. 82.

The gerund is sometimes used with the genitive of an object not agreeing with it in gender or number : as,

sui liberandi facultas, *the opportunity of getting themselves clear*. — Cæs. B.G. IV. 34.

ego ejus videndi cupidus, rectā consēquor, *eager to see her, I follow straight*. — Ter. Hec. III. 3, 12.

III. The dative follows words expressing purpose or fitness : as,

cōmītia consūlibus creandis, *comitia for appointing consuls.* —

Liv. XXXV. 24. (Gerund, **consūles creando**.)

te sōciam stūdeo scribendis versibus esse, *I desire that thou [Venus] be my partner in writing verses.* — Lucr. I. 25.

It is used especially to designate the functions of magistrates : as,

decemvīri stlītibus [litibus] jūdīcandis, *the Board of ten for determining lawsuits.*

IV. The accusative follows the prepositions **ad**, **inter**, and **ob** (occasionally **antē**, **circā**, **in**) : as,

me vōcas ad scribendum, *you invite me to write.* — Cic. Orat. 10.
nactus adītus ad ea cōnanda, *having found means to undertake these things.* — Cæs. B.C. I. 31.

V. The ablative is used after the prepositions **ab**, **de**, **ex**, and **in** ; or to express manner or means : as,

in quaerendis suis, *in seeking his own comrades.* — Cæs. B.G.

II. 21 (Gerund, **in quaerendo suos**).

multa pollicendo persuādet, *he persuades by large promises.* — Sall. Jug. 46.

74. SUPINE.

I. The Former Supine (in **um**) follows verbs of motion to express the purpose of the motion (compare § 55, III. 2) : as,

quid est, Crassē, inquit Jūlius, imusne sessum ? etsi admōnītum vēnimus te non flāgītātum, *what now, Crassus, said Julius, shall we take our seats ? although we have come to remind, not to entreat you.* — Cic. de Orat. III. 5.

II. The Latter Supine (in **u**) is found only in a few verbs, especially those which express telling, hearing, and the like. It has a passive sense, and follows certain adjectives which describe the character of the action : as,

diffīcīle est dictu, *it is hard to say [in the telling].* — Cic. de Lege Manil. 22.

75. GENERAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

- I. A Noun used to describe another agrees with it in Case (APPOSITION). — § 46.
- II. Adjectives agree with Nouns in Gender, Number, and Case. — § 47.
- III. Relatives agree with their Antecedents in Gender, Number, and Person. — § 48.
- IV. A Verb agrees with its Subject Nominative in Number and Person. — § 49.
- V. The Genitive is used —
 1. (Subjective) to define or limit the meaning of a Noun. — § 50. I.
 2. (Partitive) to denote the Whole after words signifying a Part. — Id. II.
 3. (Objective) after Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs, especially those implying mental action or emotion. — Id. III., IV.
- VI. The Dative is used —
 1. After words implying Advantage or Disadvantage. — § 51, I.
 2. As the case of the Indirect Object. — Id. II.
 3. After many compounds of Prepositions. — Id. v.
 4. With *esse*, to denote Possession or Purpose. — Id. VI.
- VIII. The Accusative is the case —
 1. Of the Direct Object. — § 52, I.
 2. Of the Secondary Object after many verbs. — Id. III.
 3. As the subject of the Infinitive. — Id. VI.
- IX. The Ablative is used —
 1. To express Cause, Means, and Specification. — § 54, I.
 2. With an Adjective, to express Manner or Quality. — Id. II.
 3. As the Object after certain Verbs and Adjectives, — Id. III.
 4. After Comparatives. — Id. v.
 5. After words of Separation, Plenty, and Want. — Id. VI.
 6. Of Subject and Predicate, in Apposition (Ablative Absolute). — Id. x.

- IX. Time *when* takes the ablative; time *how long* and distance *how far* the accusative. — § 55, I., II.
- X. Relations of Place are expressed without prepositions, in the names of Towns and small Islands. — Id. III.
- XI. Twenty-six Prepositions govern the accusative; eleven the ablative. — § 56, I.
- XII. The Agent, after the passive voice, is expressed by the ablative with *ab*. — Id. IV.
- XIII. In Compound Sentences, a primary tense is followed by a primary, and a secondary tense by a secondary. — § 57.
- XIV. The Indicative Mood is regularly employed for the leading verb, and the Subjunctive in dependent clauses. — § 58, I. II.
- XV. The Infinitive may be used as the Subject or as the Object of the leading verb. — Id. IV.
- XVI. The subject of the Infinitive is put in the Accusative. — § 52, VI.; § 67, I. 2.
- XVII. Participles, Gerunds, and Supines govern the case of their own verbs; but in grammatical construction they follow the rules of nouns and adjectives. — §§ 72, 73, 74.
- For a summary of the uses of the Subjunctive, see § 58, II.

76. ARRANGEMENT.

The Arrangement of words in a Latin sentence is not arbitrary, but depends greatly on the skill of the writer to give emphasis, harmony, and clearness.

In general, the Subject stands first, and the Verb last, in the sentence or clause to which they belong. The Object commonly precedes pretty closely the verb which governs it. A relative clause often goes before that containing the antecedent, especially when any stress is laid upon it. "In all ordinary cases, the adjective follows the noun, the genitive its governing substantive, and the apposition the word which it qualifies."

The most emphatic words in a sentence are the first and the last; but emphasis is given by any unusual arrangement of the words.

Thus the usual order of words to express the phrase, *the workman built me a house*, would be : **artifex mīhi dōmum aedificāvit**. But either **domum**, **aedificavit**, or **mihi** may be emphasized by being put first ; and **artifex**, by being put last.

If care is taken, in reading Latin aloud, — observing both emphasis and quantity as well as accent, — to bring out the sense and balance of the parts, it will be seen that great skill has been exercised in this particular by the classical writers.

Latin expresses the relation of words to each other by *inflection*, rather than by *position*, like modern languages. Hence its structure not only admits of great variety in the arrangement of words, but is especially favorable to that form of sentence which is called a Period. In a period, the sense is expressed by the sentence *as a whole*, and is held in suspense till the delivery of the last word, which usually expresses the main action or motive. A careful attention to examples quoted in the Syntax will show the flexibility and force that can be given to the language in this way.

An English sentence does not often admit this form of structure. It was imitated, sometimes with great skill and beauty, by many of the early writers of English prose ; but its effect is better seen in poetry, in such a passage as the following : —

“ High on a throne of royal state, which far
 Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,
 Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
 Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,
 Satan exalted sat.”

Paradise Lost, Book II. 1-5.

PART THIRD.

RULES OF VERSE. (PROSODY.)

77. RHYTHM.

The poetry of the ancients was not governed, like modern poetry, by accent and rhyme; but was measured, like music, by the length of the syllables, or vowel sounds. The measured flow of verse is called Rhythm.

Each syllable is considered as either long or short, — in quantity or length, not in quality or sound; a long syllable being reckoned in length equal to two short ones.

The quantity of radical or stem-syllables, as of short **a** in **pāter** or of long **a** in **māter**, can be learned only by observation or practice, unless determined by the general rules of quantity.

A radical vowel, when not made short or long under the general rules of quantity, is said to be determined by the Authority of the poets.

78. RULES OF QUANTITY.

NOTE. — The Rules of Quantity do not in all cases apply to numerous Greek words, especially proper names, which have been introduced by the Latin poets.

I. GENERAL RULES. (See § 3, p. 3.)

1. A vowel before another vowel is short.

EXAMPLES. **vīa**, *way*; **trāho**, *draw*.

EXCEPTIONS. In the genitive form *ius*, *i* is common, but has the accent: as in *nulli'us*, *ipsi'us*; but it is long in *alius*.

In *fio* *i* is long, except when followed by *er*: as, *fiam*, *fīrem*.

In the fifth declension, *e* is long between two vowels: as in *diēi*; but after a consonant, as in *fidēi*, it is short.

In many Greek proper names the vowel in Latin represents a long vowel or diphthong, and is consequently long: as in *Thalia*.

2. A diphthong is long: as in *foedus*, *cūi*, *deinde*.

Exc. The preposition *prae* in composition before a vowel is generally short: as in *praeustis*.—*Æn.* VII. 524.

3. A vowel formed by contraction is long: as *i* in *nīl* for *nīhīl*.

4. A vowel before two consonants or a double consonant, also before the letter *j*, is long: as, *māgnus*, *great*; *rēx*, *king*; *pējor*, *worse*; *ēt ventis ocior*, *and swifter than winds*.

But a short vowel before a mute followed by *l* or *r* is common,—that is, it may be long in verse: as in *vōlucris*, *bird*.

A short vowel, made long under this rule, is said to be long by Position; as *e* in *dōcētnē*. In *dōcēsne*, the same vowel is long by the special rule (II. 3).

NOTE.—The above rules of Position do not apply to final vowels.

II. FINAL SYLLABLES.

1. Words of one syllable ending in a vowel are long: as, *mē*, *tū*, *hī*, *nē*.

The attached particles *-nē*, *-quē*, *-vē*, *-cē*, *-ptē*, and *rē* (*rēd-*), are short; *sē-* is long: as, *sēcēdit exercītumquē rēdūcit*, *he withdraws, and leads back the army*.

2. Nouns of one syllable are long: as, *sōl*, *sun*; *ōs*, *mouth*; *bōs*, *ox*; *vīs*, *force*.

Exc. *mēl*, *honey*; *ōs*, *bone*; *vīr*, *man*; *cōr*, *heart*; *fēl*, *gall*.

3. Final *as*, *es*, *os*, are long: final *is*, *us*, *ys*, are short: as, *nēfās*, *wrong*; *rupēs*, *rock*; *hestīs*, *enemy*.

Exc. **as** is short in some Greek terminations: *as, lampădăș, torches.*

es is short in nouns of the third declension whose stem ends in **d** or **t**: *as, hospēs, guest* (exc. *ăbiēs, ăriēs, păriēs, pēs*); in the present of *esse*, and in the preposition *pēnēs*.

os is short in *compōs, impōs*, and some Greek endings.

is in plural cases is long: *as in bōnīs*; also, as the characteristic ending of the fourth conjugation: *as audīs*; and in *sīs, vīs, vēlīs, mālīs, nōlīs; grātīs, fōrīs*; and sometimes in *-ēris*.

us is long in the gen. sing. and in the plural of the fourth declension: *as ăcūs, needles*; also in nouns of the third declension which increase long: *as virtūs*.

4. Most final syllables ending in a consonant except **c** are short: *as, ăd, ăc, ăt, ămăt, ămătŭr*.

Exc. *donēc, făc, nēc; nōn, quīn, sīn; crăs, plŭs, cŭr, pār*.

5. Final **a** in words declined is short, except in the abl. sing. feminine: *as, eă stellă, that star; cum eă stellă, with that star.*

In all other words it is long: *as, frustră, in vain; vŏcă, call.*

Exc. *ită, so; quia, because; pută, suppose*; and, in late use, *trīgintă, thirty*, etc.

6. Final **e** is short, except in nouns of the fifth declension; in adverbs formed from adjectives of the first form; and in verbs of the second conjugation: *as, năvē, dŭcītē, vērē, mănē, fīdē, quārē (quă rē), hōdiē (hōc diē).*

Exc. *fămē; bēnē, mălē; ferē, fermē*; also (rarely), *cavē, hăbē, tăcē, vălē, vīdē; infernē, supernē*.

7. Final **i** is long: *as, năvī, fīlī, audī*. But it is common in *mīhi, tībi, sībi, ŭbi, ūbi*; and short in *nīsī, quăsī, cŭī*.

8. Final **o** is common; but long in datives and ablatives; also, usually, in verbs.

Exc. *cītŏ, illĭcŏ, prŏfectŏ, dummŏdŏ, ĭmŏ, ěgŏ, đuŏ, octŏ*.

9. Final **u** is long; final **y** is short.

III. PENULTIMATE SYLLABLES.

DEFINITION. — A Noun is said to Increase, when in any case it has more syllables than in the nominative singular, which is called the Theme.

Thus *stella* is said to increase *long* in the gen. pl., *stellārum*; and *corpus*, to increase *short* in the gen. sing., *corpōris*.

A Verb is said to increase, when in any part it adds more than one syllable to the root or stem.

Thus *vōco* is said to increase *long* in the second person plural, *vōcātis*; and *rēgo* to increase *short* in the second person plural, *rēgītis*.

The final syllable, added to the root or stem, is called the Termination: as in *stell-a*, *nāv-is*, *vōc-at*, *rēg-is*.

The syllable added before the termination is called the Increment: as, *ā* in *stellārum*, *ō* in *corpōris*.

In *itīnērībus*, *amāvērītis*, the syllables marked are called the first, second, and third Increments of the noun or verb.

In a few words, the root consists only of a consonant, or combination of consonants, from which the radical vowel has been dropped: as, *sc īmus*, *s ūmus* (*ēs*).

1. In the Increment of Nouns and Adjectives, *a* and *o* are generally long; *e*, *i*, *u*, *y*, are generally short: as, *aetātis*, *servōrum*, *hōnōris*, *ōpēris*, *carminis*, *murmūris*, *pecūdis*, *chlamydis*.

Exc. *ā* in *baccar* (*-āris*), *hēpar* (*-ātis*), *jūbar*, *lār*, *mās* (*māris*), *nectār*, *pār*, *sāl*, *vās* (*vādis*), *daps* (*dāpis*).

ō in neuters of third declension; also in *arbor* (*-ōris*), *inops* (*-ōpis*), *scrobs* (*scrōbis*).

ē in the fifth declension; also in *haeres* (*-ēdis*), *lex* (*lēgis*), *lōcuples* (*-ētis*), *mercēs* (*-ēdis*), *plebs* (*plēbis*), *quiēs* (*-ētis*), *rex* (*rēgis*), *vēr* (*vēris*).

ī in most nouns and adjectives in *ix*: as, *rādīcis*, *fēlicis* (exc. *filix*, *nix*, *strix*); also *dis* (*dītis*), *glis* (*glīris*), *lis* (*lītis*), *vis* (*vīres*), *Quīrites*, *Samnītes*.

ū in *lux* (*lūcis*), *frux* (*frūgis*); also in forms from nom. in *ūs*: as, *palūdis*, *tellūris*.

2. In the Increment of Verbs (see Tables of Inflection, pp. 34–37), the characteristic vowels are as follows :—

Of the first conjugation **ā** : as, **vōcāre, vōcātur.**

Of the second conjugation **ē** : as, **mōnēre, monētur.**

Of the third conjugation **ě, ĭ** : as, **rěgěre, regĭtur.**

Of the fourth conjugation **ī** : as, **audĭre, audĭtur.**

Exc. **do** and its compounds have **ă** : as, **dăre, circumdăbat.**

In other increments —

ā is always long : as, **moneāris, rēgāmus.**

ē is long in tense-endings : as, **regēbam, audiēbar.**

But it is short before **ram, rim, ro** ; and in the personal endings **-bēris, -bēre** : as,

rexerat, rexerit, amābēris, mōnēbēre.

ī is long in forms after the analogy of the fourth conjugation : as, **pētīvi, lācessītum.**

Also in **sīmus, sītis, vēlīmus**, and rarely in the terminations **-rimus** and **-ritis** ; but short in the future of the first and second conjugations : as, **vōcābītis.**

ō is found only in imperatives, and is always long : as, **mōnītōte.**

ū is found only in the supine stem and its derivatives, and is always long : as in **sōlūtūrus** ; except in **sūmus, fūtūrus, vōlūmus, nōlūmus, mālūmus.**

3. Perfects and Supines of two syllables have the stem-syllable long : as, **fūgi, vīdi, vīsum**, from **fūgio, vīdeo.**

Exc. **bīb- dēd- (do), fīd- (findo), scīd- (scindo), stēt- (sto), stīt- (sisto), tūl- (fēro) ; cīt- (cieo), dāt- (do), ĭt- (eo), līt- (līno), quīt- (queo), rāt- (reor), rūt- (ruo), sāt- (sēro), sīt- (sīno), stāt- (sisto) ;** but **stāt-** from **sto.**

4. The root or stem-syllable generally retains its quantity through all the forms derived from it ; but when doubled by reduplication (see pp. 33, 39), the first syllable is short : as, **tūlit, attūlerat ; vīdi, vīdērit ; cādo, cēcīdit ; caedo, cēcīdit.**

Exc. **dīco (dīc-), dūco (dūc-), fides (fīd-)** ; and some increments of nouns : as, **lēgis (lēg-), vōcis (vōc-).**

5. The following terminations are preceded by a long vowel: —

I. -al, -ar: as, vectīgal, pulvīnar.

Exc. ānīmal, cāpītal, jūbar.

II. -brum, -crum, -trum: as, lāvācrum, dēlūbrum, vērā-trum.

III. -do, -ga, -go: as, formīdo, aurīga, īmāgo.

Exc. cādo, divīdo, ēdo, mōdo, sōlīdo, spādo, trēpīdo; calīga, fūga, tōga, plāga; āgo, ēgo.

IV. -le, -les, -lis: as, ancīle, mīles, crūdēlis, hostīlis.

Exc. māle; indōles, sōbōles; grācīlis, hūmīlis, sīmīlis stērīlis; and verbal adjectives in īlis: as, āmābīlis, dōcīlis fācīlis.

V. -ma, -men, -mentum: as, poēma, flūmen, jūmentum.

Exc. ānīma, lacrīma, victīma; tāmen, colūmen; with rēgīmen and the like from verb-stems.

VI. -mus, -nus, -rus, -sus, -tus: as, extrēmus, sūpīnus, octōni, sēvērus, fūmōsus, pērītus.

Exc. (a.) ī before -mus: as, fīnītīmus, mārītīmus (except bīmus, trīmus, quadrīmus, ōpīmus, mīmus, līmus); and in superlatives (except īmus, prīmus); dōmus, hūmus, nēmus, cālāmus, thālāmus.

(b.) ī before -nus: as in crastīnus, fraxīnus and the like (except mātūtīnus, vespertīnus, rēpentīnus); āsīnus, cōmīnus, ēmīnus, dōmīnus, fācīnus, prōtīnus, termīnus, vātīcīnus; mānus, ōceānus, plātānus; gēnus; bōnus, ōnus, sōnus.

(c.) ě before -rus: as, mērus, hēdēra (except prōcērus, sincērus, sēvērus); also barbārus, chōrus, nūrus, pīrus; sātīra, amphōra, ancōra, lŷra, purpūra; fōrum, pārūm.

(d.) lātus, mētus, vētus, dīgītus, servītus, spīrītus; quōtus, tōtus; hābītus, and the like.

VII. -na, -ne, -nis: as, carīna, māne, inānis.

Exc. advēna, dōmīna, foemīna, māchīna, mīna, gēna, pāgīna; bēne, sīne; cānis, cīnis, jūvēnis.

VIII. -re, -ris, -ta, -tis : as, *altāre, sālūtāris, mōnēta, im-mītis*.

Exc. *māre, hīlāris, rōta, nōta, sītis, pōtis*, and most nouns in -īta.

IX. -tim, -tum, and syllables beginning with v : as, *prīvā-tim, quercētum, ōlīva*.

Exc. *affātim, stātim; nīvis (nix); brēvis, grāvis, lēvis (light); nōvus, nōvem*; and several verb-roots : as, *jūvo, fāveo*.

X. -dex, -lex, -mex, -rex, -dix, -nix, and the numeral endings -ginti, -gintā : as, *jūdex, īlex*.

Exc. *cūlex, sīlex, rūmex*.

6. The following terminations are preceded by a short vowel : —

I. -cus, -dus, -lus : as, *rustīcus, cālīdus, glādiōlus*.

Exc. *ōpācus, āmicus; aprīcus, ficus, mendīcus, pūdīcus; fidus, nīdus, sīdus*; and ū before -dus : as, *crūdus, nūdus*; ē before -lus, as *phāsēlus* (except *gēlus, scēlus*); *āsīlus*.

II. -no, -nor, -ro, -ror, in verbs : as, *destīno, crīmīnor, gēro, quēror*.

Exc. *festīno, prōpīno, sāgīno, ōpīnor, inclīno; dēclāro, spēro, spīro, ōro, dūro, mīror*.

III. -ba, -bo, -pa, -po : as, *fāba, bībo, lūpa, crēpo*.

Exc. *glēba, scrība; būbo, nūbo, scrībo; pāpa, pūpa, rīpa, scōpa, stūpa; cāpo, rēpo, stīpo*.

IV. -tas (in nouns), -ter and -tus (in adverbs) : as, *cīvī-tas, fortīter, penītus*.

The above rules and exceptions include all Latin words in common use.

79. FEET.

The most natural division of musical time is into intervals, consisting of either two or three equal parts. In music, this is called double or triple time.

These intervals are in music called Measures ; in prosody, they are called Feet ; and the parts are indicated by the number or length of the syllables of which the feet consist.

The feet most frequently employed in Latin poetry, with their musical notation, are the following : —

OF TWO SYLLABLES.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | $\frac{2}{8}$ | | | | Pyrrich : as, lăpís. |
| 2. | $\frac{3}{8}$ | | | | Trochee (choree) : as, cārŭs. |
| 3. | $\frac{3}{8}$ | | | | Iambus : as, bŏnŏs. |
| 4. | $\frac{2}{4}$ | | | | Spondee : as, vētŏs. |

OF THREE SYLLABLES.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| 5. | $\frac{2}{4}$ | | | | Dactyle : as, āttŭlīt. |
| 6. | $\frac{2}{4}$ | | | | Anapaest : as, dŏmīnŏs. |
| 7. | $\frac{2}{4}$ | | | | Amphibrach : as, vīdētīs. |
| 8. | $\frac{3}{8}$ | | | | Tribrach : as, hŏmīnīs. |
| 9. | $\frac{3}{4}$ | | | | Molossus : as, dŭxērŭnt (rare). |
| 10. | | | | | Amphimăcer (Cretic) : as, ēgērănt (rare). |
| 11. | | | | | Bacchĭus : as, rĕgĕbănt. |

Feet of four syllables are combinations of those of two. The following only require special notice.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| 12. | $\frac{3}{4}$ | | | | Choriambus : as, cŏntŭlĕrănt. |
| 13. | $\frac{3}{4}$ | | | | Greater Ionic : as, cŏnjĕcĕrăt. |
| 14. | $\frac{3}{4}$ | | | | Lesser Ionic : as, rĕtŭlissĕnt. |

The first, second, third, or fourth **Epitrĭtus** has a short syllable in the first, second, third, or fourth place, with three long syllables.

The first, second, third, or fourth **Paeon** has a long syllable in the first, second, third, or fourth place, with three short syllables.

NOTE. — Narrative poetry was written for rhythmical recitation, or chant ; and Lyrical poetry for rhythmical melody, or music, often to be accompanied by measured movements, or dance. But in reading, it is not usual to keep the strict measure of time ; and often the accent is substituted for rhythm, as in prose.

The accented syllable of each foot is called the *Arsis* ; and the unaccented part, the *Thesis*.

Accent, in prosody, is called *Ictus*, — that is, the *beat* of the foot, as in dancing.

A rhetorical pause occurring within the limits of a verse is called *Cæsu'ra*.

The position in the verse of the principal *Cæsura* is important, as affecting the melody or rhythm. It usually falls in hexameter after the *Arsis*, or accented syllable, of the third or fourth foot in the verse.

NOTE. — In modern poetry, even in modern Greek, quantity is disregarded, and the names of ancient feet are applied to combinations of accented and unaccented syllables. Thus *fully* and *foolish* are both called *Trochees*, although the quantity of *fully* is \sim ; so *impel* and *impale* are both called *Iambs*. It is difficult, therefore, to imitate well in modern verse those Latin metres which contain two or three long syllables in succession, because accents seldom come naturally on successive syllables.

Owing to this disregard of quantity by the modern ear, the easiest way for a modern reader to get a peculiar melody from Latin verse is to accent (in verse) *every* long syllable, and *no* short one. Thus as prose the second verse of “*Integer Vitæ*” would be accented thus : —

“non éget Máuris jáculis néque árcu :”

while in poetry it is to be accented thus : —

“nón egét Máurís jaculís nequ’ árcu,”

like the free rendering in English : —

“néedeth nót bów, spéar, nor a ráttling quíver.”

80. SCANNING.

A single line in poetry is called a *Verse*.

To divide the verse in reading into its appropriate feet, according to the rules of quantity and versification, is called *Scanning*, — that is, a climbing, or advance by steps.

A verse lacking a syllable at the beginning is called *Acephalous* ; lacking a syllable at the end it is called *Catalectic*.

NOTE. — It is recommended that the student should habitually *scan* every verse he meets in the course of his study. In reading or recitation, while the prose accent should be retained, the flow of the verse may be in some degree preserved by due attention to the rules of quantity. This is called *Metrical Reading*.

In scanning, a vowel or diphthong at the end of a word — sometimes even at the end of a verse — is dropped, when the next word begins with a vowel or with *h*. This is called *Synalœpha*, or *Elision*; or, at the end of a verse, *Synapheia*.

A final *m*, with the preceding vowel, is dropped in like manner. This is called *Ecthlipsis*.

Hence a final syllable in *m* is generally reckoned to have no quantity of its own; its vowel, in any case, being either elided or else made long by position.

Elision is sometimes omitted when the final syllable has a special emphasis, or is succeeded by a pause. This is called *Hiatus*.

A final syllable, regularly short, is sometimes lengthened before a pause. It is then said to be long by *Cæsura*.

The last syllable of any verse may be indifferently long or short.

81. METRE.

Metre is a regular combination of feet in verse, and is named from its most frequent or ruling foot, as *Dactylic*, *Iambic*, *Trochaic*, *Anapæstic*.

The ruling foot, so called, always consists of a combination of long and short syllables, and is therefore never a *pyrrich* or *spondee*.

A Verse consists of a given number of feet arranged metrically. It is named from the number of feet it contains, as *Hexameter*, *Trimeter*.

A Stanza consists of a definite number of verses ranged in a fixed order. It is often called from the name of some favorite poet, as *Sapphic*, *Alcaic*, *Horatian*.

82. FORMS OF VERSE.

The most common forms of Latin verse are these : —

I. The Dactylic Hexameter, called also Heroic verse, used in narrative and pastoral poetry. It consists of six feet, of which the last is always a Spondee, the fifth generally a Dactyle, and the rest indifferently spondees or dactyles.

When the fifth foot is a spondee, the verse is called Spondaic.

The introductory verses of the *Æneid*, divided according to the foregoing rules, will be as follows, the principal Cæsura in each verse being marked by double lines : —

ārmā vī|rūmquē cā|nō || Trō|jae quī | prīmūs āb | ōrīs
Itālī|ām fā|tō prōfū|gūs || Lā|vīnāquē | vēmīt
lītōrā, | mūlt' ill' | ēt tēr|rīs || jā|ctātūs ēt | āltō
vī sūpē|rūm sae|vae || mēmō|rēm Jū|nōnīs ōb | īram ;
mūltā quō|qu' ēt bē|lō pās|sūs || dūm | cōndērēt | ūrbem,
īfēr|rētquē dē|ōs Lātī|ō, || gēnūs | ūndē Lā|tīnum
Albā|nīquē pā|trēs, || āt|qu' āltae | moenīā | Rōmae.

The Hexameter verse has been illustrated in English thus : —

"Strongly it | bears us a|long, in | swelling and | limitless | billows,
Nothing be|fore and | nothing be|hind, but the | sky and the | ocean."

II. Dactylic Pentameter : consisting of five feet, and used alternately with the Hexameter, to form the Elegiac stanza. It is usually divided, in scanning, into two half verses, of which the latter always has two dactyles, and each ends in a single long syllable, or half-foot : as,

cūm sūbīt | illī|ūs trīs|tissimā | nōctīs ī|māgo
quae mīhī | sūprē|mūm || tēmpūs īn | ūrbē fū|īt,
cūm rēpē|tō nō|ctēm quā | tōt mīhī | cārā rē|līquī,
lābītūr | ēx ōcū|līs || nūnc quōquē | gūttā mē|īs.
jām prōpē | lūx ādē|rāt, quā | mē dīs|cēdērē | Caesār
fīnībūs | ēxtrē|mae || jūssērāt | Ausōnī|ae.

Ov. TRIST. I. EL. 3, 1-6.

The Elegiac Stanza has been illustrated thus : —

"In the hex|ameter | rises the | fountain's | silvery | column,
In the pent|ameter | still || falling in | melody | back."

III. Iambic Trimeter (senarius) : consisting of three measures, each containing a double Iambus. In the first half-measure a spondee or anapæst is often substituted for the iambus ; and other substitutions are occasionally used. This verse is used chiefly in dramatic dialogue.

In the following example, it alternates with the Iambic Dimeter, which consists of two similar double feet : —

bēātūs il|lē quī prōcūl | nēgōtīis,
 ūt prīscā gēns | mōrtālīum,
 pātērnā rū|rā būbūs ēx|ercēt sūis,
 sōlūtūs ō|mnī foenōre, . . .
 fōrūmquē vī|tāt ēt sūpēr|bā cīvīum
 pōtēntio|rūm līmīnā.

HOR. EPOD. II. 1-8.

IV. Alcaic Strophe, or Stanza : consisting of four verses. The first two verses (greater Alcaic) have for their base each five Iambuses, for the first and third of which a spondee is substituted, and for the fourth an anapæst ; the third verse is the same, but with one complete and one half iambus in the last two feet ; the fourth verse consists of two anapæsts and an iambus, preceded and followed by a single syllable, or half-foot : as,

jūst' āc | tēnā|cēm prō|pōsītī | vīrum
 nōn cī|vī ār|dōr prā|vā jūbēn|tīum
 nōn vūl|tūs īn|stāntīs | tyrān|nī
 mēn|tē quātīt | sōlīdā | nēqu' au|stēr.

Id. OD. III. 3, 1-4.

Or, the first verse may be divided into a spondee, bacchius, and two dactyles ; the second into a spondee, bacchius, and two trochees ; and the third into two dactyles and two trochees.

V. Sapphic Stanza : consisting of three Sapphic verses and one Adonic.

The base of the Sapphic verse is five Trochees, for the second of which a spondee, and for the third a dactyle, is substituted.

The Adonic verse consists simply of a dactyle and spondee (or Trochee) : as,

jām sā|tīs tēr|rīs nīvīs | ātquē | dīrae
grāndī|nīs mī|sīt pātēr | ēt rū|bēntē
dēxtē|rā sā|crās jācū|lātūs | ārcēs
tērrūt | ūrbem.

Id. Od. I. 2, 1-4.

Or, the Sapphic verse may be regarded as consisting of a Trochee, Spondee, Choriambus, and Bacchius.

VI. Lesser Asclepiadic : consisting of a spondee, two choriambus, and an iambus.

Maecē|nas ātāvīs | ēdītē rē|gībūs
O ēt | praesīdī' ēt | dūlcē dēcūs | mēum.

Id. Od. I. 1. 1, 2.

VII. This verse is often joined with the Glyconic, consisting of a spondee, choriambus, and trochee, making the First Asclepiadic Stanza : as,

Rōmae | prīncīpīs ūr|bium
dignā|tūr sōbōlēs | intēr āmā|bīlēs
vātūm | pōnērē mē | chōrōs ;
ēt jām | dēntē mīnūs | mōrdēōr īn|vīdo.

Id. Od. IV. 3, 13-16.

VIII. Or, three Asclepiadics with one Glyconic, making the Second Asclepiadic Stanza : as,

audīs | quō strēpītu | jānūā quō | nēmūs
intēr | pūlchrā sātūm | tēctā rēmū|gīāt
vēntīs | ēt pōsītās | ūt glāciēt | nīvēs
pūrō | nūmīnē Jū|pītēr.

Id. Od. III. 10, 5-8.

IX. Or, two Asclepiadics are joined with one Pherecratic (the same with the Glyconic, lacking one syllable) and one Glyconic, making the Third Asclepiadic stanza : as,

hīc bēl|lūm lācrīmō|s' hīc mīserām | fāmēm
pēstēm|qu' ā pōpūl' ēt | prīncīpē Cae|sār' īn
Pērsās | ātquē Britān|nōs
vēstrā | mōtūs āgēt | prēcē.

Id. Od. III. 21, 13-16.

The above forms include upwards of a hundred of the Odes of Horace. In the eighteen not included, he employs twelve different kinds of stanzas, most of which are combinations of the verses already given. They may be briefly indicated as follows :—

1. Choriambic Pentameter (Greater Asclepiadic) :

tū nē | quaesīērīs | scīrē nēfās | quēm mīhī quēm | tībi.
(Od. I. 11, 18 ; IV. 10.)

2. Hexameter, followed by the last four feet of an hexameter. — (Od. I. 7, 28 ; Epod. 12.)

3. Hexameter, followed by Iambic Dimeter. — Epod. 14, 15.

4. Trimeter Iambic alone. — Epod. 17.

5. Choriambic Dimeter and Tetrameter : as,

Lydiā dīc | pēr ōmnes
tē dēōs ō|rō Sybārīn | cūr prōpērās | āmāndo. — Od. I. 8.

6. Hexameter, followed by Iambic Trimeter. — Epod. 16.

7. Verse of four Lesser Ionics. — Od. III. 12.

8. Hexameter with Dactylic Penthemim (five half-feet) :

dīffū|gērē nī|vēs rēdē|ūnt jām | grāmīnā | cāmpīs
ārbōrī|būsquē cō|mae. — Od. IV. 7.

9. Iambic Trimeter ; Dactylic Penthemim ; Iambic Dimeter. — Epod. 11.

10. Hexameter ; Iambic Dimeter ; Dactylic Penthemim. — Ep. 13.

11. Archilochian Heptameter ; Iambic Trimeter catalectic : as,

sōlvītūr | ācrīs hī|ēms grā|tā vīcē | vērīs | ēt fā|vōni
trāhūnt|quē sīc|cās mā|chīnae | cārī|nas. — Od. I. 4.

12. Iambic Dimeter and Trimeter, each imperfect : as,

nōn | ēbūr | nēqu' au|rēum
mēā | rēnī|dēt īn | dōmō | lācū|nar. — Od. II. 18.

In dramatic dialogue, the Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic, or Septenarius, is occasionally used, consisting regularly of fifteen syllables, — the same with the 8's and 7's of the common ballad measure, — usually with various irregularities : as,

ād t'advēnio spēm salūtem cōsili' aūxili' éxpetens.

TER. ANDR. II. 1, 18.

83. RECKONING OF TIME. (See § 56, I. 4.)

(From Allen's Classical Hand-Book.)

Roman Chronology was reckoned from the building of the city, the date of which was assigned by Varro to B.C. 753. In order, therefore, to reduce Roman dates to those of the Christian era, *the year of the city is to be subtracted from* 754; e.g. A.U.C. 708 = B.C. 46.

The first day of each month was called **Kālendae**, from **cālāre**, to call; that being the day on which the priests publicly announced the new moon in the **Cōmītia Cālāta**, which they did, originally, after actual observation. Sixteen days before this, that is, on the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, but the thirteenth of the other months, came the **Idus**, or day of the full moon; eight days before the Ides were the **Nonae**. The month was thus divided into three weeks of eight days, and one of five or seven. The days were reckoned backward from these points; but as it was the custom of the Romans always to include the point of departure in such calculations, it is necessary, in order to find the day of the month, to take this into account. Thus, the day before the Kalends, Ides, &c., is called **Pridie Kalendas**, &c.; the day before this, **ante diem (a. d.) tertium Kalendas**, &c. Therefore, with the Kalends, *two must be added to the number of days of the preceding month*; with the Nones and Ides, *one must be added to the day of the month on which they occur*; and *the day of the date must be taken from the number thus obtained*. E. g. the sixth day before the Kalends of November: 31 (the number of days of October) $+ 2 = 33$; $33 - 6 = 27$. The date will be Oct. 27. — The third day before the Ides of March: $15 + 1 = 16$; $16 - 3 = 13$. March 13.

84. RECKONING OF MONEY. (See § 14.)

The money of the Romans was in early times wholly copper, the unit being the **As**. This was nominally a pound,

but actually somewhat less, in weight, and was divided into twelve **Unciae**. In the 3d cent. B.C. the **as** was reduced by degrees to one-twelfth of its original value. At the same time silver coins were introduced; the **Denarius** = 10 **asses**, and the **Sestertius**, or **Sesterce** (**semis tertius**, represented by **IIS**, or **HS**, = **duo et semis**) = $2\frac{1}{2}$ **asses**. The **sestertius**, being probably introduced at a time when it was equal in value to the original **as**, came to be used as the unit (hence **nummus** was used as equivalent to **sestertius**); afterwards, by the reductions in the standard, four **asses** became equal to a **sesterce**. Gold was introduced later, the **aureus** being equal to one hundred **sesterces**. — **Sertertium** (**M.**) = 1000 **sestertii** was used as an expression of value, not as a coin.

In the statement of sums of money in cipher, a line above the number indicated thousands; lines at the sides also, hundred-thousands. Thus **HS. DC.** = 600 **sestertii**. **HS. DC.** = 600,000 **sestertii**, or 600 **sestertia**. **HS. [DC]** = 60,000,000 **sestertii**. With the numeral adverb, hundred-thousands are also understood: as, **decies**, **decies HS.**, or **decies sestertium**, that is, **decies centena millia sestertium**, or ten times a hundred **sestertia** = 1,000,000 **sestertii**.

85. ROMAN PRÆNOMENS,

WITH THEIR ABBREVIATIONS. (See § 15.)

A.	Aulus.	Mam.	Mamercus.
App.	Appius.	N.	Numerius.
C.	Caius.	P.	Publius.
Cn.	Cneius.	Q.	Quintus.
D.	Decimus.	Ser.	Servius.
K.	Kæso.	Sex.	Sextus.
L.	Lucius.	Sp.	Spurius.
M.	Marcus.	T.	Titus.
M'.	Manius.	Ti.	Tiberius.

I N D E X.

- a** or **ab**, 47; in composition, 2;
after passive verbs, 77.
- abesse**, 30.
- Ablative**, 5; plural ending, id.;
in **abus**, 6; i. 8; **SYNTAX**, 69;
of cause, etc., id.; of manner,
etc., 70; after special verbs
and adjectives, id.; after
comparatives, 71; of separa-
tion, id.; after **opus** and
usus, id.; of origin, 72; of
price, id.; absolute, id.; of
time, 73; of distance, id.;
of place, 74; of direction,
75; after prepositions, 46,
75; of agent (with **ab**), 77,
of gerunds, 101.
- ac.** — *See* **atque**.
- Accent**, 3; of **ingeni**, **Vergili**,
etc., 7; of **benefacis**, etc., 42.
- Accusative**, 4; ending, 5; **im**, 8.
SYNTAX, 66; after neuter
verbs, 67; two accusatives,
id.; adverbial (*synecdoche*),
68; in exclamations, id.; as
subject of infinitive, id. 92;
of time, 73; of space, id.;
of distance, id.; of place, 74;
of gerunds, 100.
- ad**, 47; in composition, 2, 65.
- adesse**, 30.
- Adjectives**, 14; comparison,
15, 56; agreement, 54; as
nouns, 55; equivalent to gen.,
56; denoting a part, id.; fol-
lowed by gen., 61; by dat. 63.
- Adverbs**, 44; numeral, 19;
comparison, 44; partitive, 61.
- aer**, acc. **aera**, 10.
- Agreement**, rules of, 53.
- aio**, 43.
- al** and **-ar**, neuter endings, 8.
- Alcaic strophe**, 116.
- alius**, use, 56; gen., 15.
- Alphabet**, 1.
- alter**, as correl., 23; gen., 15.
- ambo**, declension, 19.
- amplius**, peculiar use, 71.
- an** (**annon**), 98.
- ante**, in expression of time, 73;
in the day of the month, 76;
with **quam**, 77.
- Antecedent**, 57.
- Antepenult**, 3.
- antequam**, with subjunctive,
86.
- ăpage**, 43.
- Apodosis**, 81; in **oratio ob-**
liqua, 92.
- Apposition**, 53; with locative
case, 54.
- aptus**, followed by subjunctive,
90.
- Arrangement**, 103.
- Arsis**, 113.
- as** (Roman coin), 120.
- Asclepiadic verse**, 117.
- at**, 30; compared with **vĕrum**,
etc., 48.
- atque** (**ac**), compared with **et**,
etc., 47; in a relative use,
23, 50.
- audeo**, 40.
- aut**, compared with **vel**, etc., 48.
- Autem**, compared with **at**, etc.,
48; position, 50.
- Authority in Prosody**, 105.
- ave**, 43.

- belli**, as a locative, 74.
bōs, declension, 11.
c for **k** and **q**, 1; pronunciation, 2.
Cæsūra, 113.
 Cardinal numbers, 18.
 Cases, 4.
cāve, in prohibitions, 80.
causā, with gen. (motive), 69; of gerunds, 101.
cēdo (defective), 43.
celo, with two accusatives, 67.
certe and **certo**, compared, 45.
circum, compounds of, with accusative, 67.
clam, as preposition, 76.
coepi, 43.
 Collective nouns, with plural verbs, 59.
 Comparative, of adjectives, 15; its use, 17; of adverbs, 44; followed by ablative, 71.
 Comparison, 3; of adjectives, 15; irregular, 16; of adverbs, 44; between adjectives, 17, 56.
 Compound nouns, 52.
con (**cum**), in composition, 2.
 Conditional sentences, 81, 92.
 Conjugation, 3; rules of, 38; four conjugations, 32.
 Conjunctions, 47.
 Consonants, 1.
 Copula, 53.
 Correlatives, 23.
constructio ad sensum, 55.
cōtidie for **quotitie**, 1.
 Crime, 62.
cum, prep., appended to pronouns, 21, 22; to express manner, &c., 76.
cum (**quum**) conj., 49; in the sense of *although*, 85; *when*, 86; *because*, 87.
 Dactylic measure, 115.
 Dative case, 4; ending, 5; in **abus**, 6; **SYNTAX**, 63; of advantage, 64; ethic, id.; of indirect object, id.; after certain verbs, id.; after nouns, 65; after prepositions in composition, id.; of possession, 66; of end, 67; after the gerundive, id.; of gerunds, 101.
de, compared with **ab** and **ex**, 47; in denoting crime, 62.
dēbui, with present infinitive, 79.
 Declension, 3; five declensions, 5; first, 6; second, 7; third, 8; fourth, 11; fifth, 12; irregular, 12; of adjectives, 14; third declension, 15; of gerund, 27.
 Definitions in Syntax, 53.
deinde, following **primum**, 46.
 Demonstratives, 21; correlatives, 23.
 Dentals, 1, 10.
 Deponent verbs, 40.
 Desideratives, 41.
deus, declined, 7.
dīco, imperative **dic**, 38.
dies, masc., 12.
dignus, followed by ablative, 70; by subjunctive, 90.
 Diminutives, 50.
 Diphthongs, 1; quantity, 2.
 Direction and distance, 73.
 Distributive numerals, 19.
divum for **deorum**, 7.
domi, 12; locative, 79.
dōmus, declension, 12.
dōnēc, with subjunctive, 86.
dūco, imperative **duc**, 38.
dum, in the sense of *while*, 79, 86; *provided*, 85; *until*, 86.
dummōdo, with sub., 85.
duo, declined, 19.
dumtaxat, 30.
 Ecthipsis, 114.
ēdo, *eat*, 42.
ecus for **equus**, 1.
 Elegiac verse, 115.
 Elision, 114.
 Endings, personal, of verbs, 30.
ēnim, compared with **nam**, 48; position, 50.

- eo**, 42.
Epicenes, 4.
-er, adj. ending, 3d decl., 15.
ergo, compared with **igitur**, etc., 49.
es final, pronunciation, 2.
esse, paradigm, 30.
est, with preceding word, 2.
et, compared with **que**, etc., 47;
 et . . . et, 50.
ĕtĕnim, 48; position, 50.
ĕtiam, compared with **quōque**, 45.
etsi, compared with **quamvis**, etc., 85.
ETYMOLOGY, 1-52.
ex, compared with **ab** and **de**, 47; in composition, 2; for partitive genitive, 61.
Exclamations, 68.
fācio, 42; compounds, **id.**; imperative **fac**, 38.
fāri, 43.
Feet in Prosody, 111.
fel (genitive **fellis**), 10.
fĕro, 42; imperative, **fer**, 38.
fido, 40.
Final syllables, rules of quantity in, 106.
fio, 42; quantity, 106.
fōre ut, with subjunctive, 94.
Formation of words, 50.
Frequentatives, 41.
frĕtus, followed by **Abl.**, 70.
fruor, governing ablative, 70.
fungor, governing ablative, 70.
Future tenses, 29; infinitive in **oratio obliqua**, 94.
g, pronunciation, 2.
gaudeo, 40.
Gender, 4; 3d decl., 11.
General truths, 79, 83.
Genitive case, 4; ending, 5; in **āi** and **as**, 6; in **ium** (plural), in vowel stems, 8; **id.** in consonant stems, 11; in **ius**, 7, 15; syntax, 59; subjunctive, **id.**; of quality, 60; as appositive, **id.**; after adjectives, **id.**, 61; partitive, 60; objective, 61; after verbs, 62; of measure, 73; of gerunds, 100.
Gerunds, 27; syntax, 99, 100.
Gerundives, 26, 44; syntax, 99.
Glyconic verse, 117.
Gothic languages, 29.
Government, 53; rules, 59.
grātiā, with gen. (motive), 69.
Greek nouns, first decl., 6; second decl., 7; third decl., 8.
Greek words in Prosody, 105.
Hexameter verse, 115.
Hiatus, 114.
hic, compared with **is**, etc., 21.
Horace, odes of, 118.
hūmi, locative, 74.
Iambic verse, 116.
Ictus, 113.
idcirco, compared with **itāque**, etc., 49.
īdem, **eādem**, **īdem**, 22.
īdōneus, followed by subjunctive, 90.
id quod, referring to a clause, 58.
īgitur, compared with **idcirco**, etc., 49; position, 50.
ille, compared with **hic**, etc., 21.
Imperative, 25; future, 26, 80; passive (formed), 38; syntax, 80; in **oratio obliqua**, 93.
Imperfect tense, 28; compared with perfect, 29.
Imperfect subjunctive, formation, 38; in conditional sentences, 82; potential, 83.
Impersonals, with dative, 65; of verbs of saying, &c., 94.
in, compared with **ad**, 47; syntax, 46, 75; in composition, 2.
Inceptive or inchoative verbs, 41.
Increment, 11; quantity, 108.
Indeclinable nouns, 12; neut. 4.
Indefinite pronouns, 23; cor-relatives, **id.**

- In**dicative, 24; syntax, 80; in conditional sentences, 82; for subjunctive, 83; after **quam**, etc., 85; with **cum** temporal, 86; after **dum**, *while*, etc., id.; with **cum** in sense of **quod**, 87; with **quod** in substantive clauses, 97.
- indignus**, followed by ablative, 70; by subjunctive, 90.
- Infinitive**, 26; syntax, 81; historical, 59; time of tenses, 79; subject or object of verb, 81; expressing purpose, id.; with subject accusative, 68, 92; after verbs of wishing, 95; after impersonal verbs, 97; as noun, 56, 81, 100.
- Inflection**, 3.
- inquam**, 43.
- Instrument and agent**, 69, 77.
- Intensive verbs**, 41.
- intērest**, constructions, 63.
- Interrogative pronouns**, 22; correlatives, 23; particles, 98.
- ipse**, 22.
- Irregularities**, in nouns, 11, 12; in comparison, 16; in verbs, 38.
- is**, compared with **hic**, etc., 22.
- iste**, compared with **is**, etc., 22.
- itāque**, compared with **ergo**, etc., 49.
- īter**, declension, 11.
- ius**, gen. 7, 17; quantity, 106.
- jam**, compared with **nunc**, 45.
- jēcū**, declension, 11.
- jūbeo**, with acc. and inf., 96.
- Juppiter**, declension, 11.
- Labials**, 1.
- lac** (genitive, **lactis**), 10.
- lampas**, declension, 11.
- licet**, 85.
- Liquids**, 1.
- Locative case**, 5; second decl., 7; in e, 11, 74; syntax, 74; with noun in appos., 54.
- māgis**, **maxime**, 16.
- mālo**, 41.
- Measure**, 70, 73.
- mei**, objective genitive, 20.
- mēl** (genitive, **mellis**), 10.
- mēmīni**, 43; with pres. inf., 79.
- Metre**, 114.
- militiae**, as a locative, 74.
- mille**, 19.
- minus**, peculiar use, 71.
- mīnōris**, gen. of price, 72.
- mīsēreor**, **mīsēresco** and **mīsēret**, with gen., 62.
- mōdo**, with subjunctive, 85.
- Money**, reckoning of, 13, 119.
- Months**, days of, 76, 119.
- Moods**, 24; syntax, 80.
- Mute consonants**, 1; stems, third declension, 9.
- nam**, compared with **enim**, 48.
- Names**, proper, 13, 120.
- namque**, 48; position, 50.
- nē**, with imperative, 25, 80; in final clauses, 88; after verbs of fearing, 88; of hindering, 89; omitted, id.
- nē**, in questions, 98.
- nēc**. — *See* **neque**.
- necne**, 98.
- nēque** (**nec**), 47, 50.
- nequeo**, 42.
- nescio an**; **nescio quis**, 92.
- neuter**, gen., 15.
- Neuter Adjectives**, 55, 60, 68.
- Neuter endings**, 5.
- Neuter part.** with **opus**, 71.
- Neuter verbs**, used impersonally, 44; governing acc., 66.
- nēve**, 25.
- nīsi**, 81.
- nōli**, in prohibitions, 80.
- nōlo**, 41.
- Nominative case**, 4; for vocative, 68; governing acc., 66.
- nonne**, 98.
- nostri** and **nostrum**, uses compared, 20.
- Nouns**, 6; irregular, 12; defective, id.; indeclinable, id.; variable, 13.
- nullus**, genitive, 15.
- num**, 98.

- Numerals, 18.
nunc, compared with **jam**, 45.
o for **u**, 2.
ob, expressing motive, 69.
 Object, 53.
 Object clauses, 96.
 Oblique cases, 5.
ōdi, 43.
ōpērā, with gen. (instrument), 69.
oportuit, with pres. inf., 79.
opus, followed by abl., 71.
oratio obliqua, 91.
 Ordinal numbers, 18.
os, final, pronunciation, 2; in second declension, 7.
pālam, as preposition, 76.
 Palatals, 1; stems, 3d decl., 10.
 Participles, 26; examples of use, 27; syntax, 99; abl. absolute, 72.
 Particles, 3; interrogative, 98.
 Passive voice, 24; used reflectively, id.; formation, 38; impersonally of neuter verbs, 44, 65.
 Patronymics, 50.
pēlāgus, neuter, 7.
 Pentameter, 115.
 Penalty, 62.
 Penult, 3; quantity of, 108.
per, with living beings (instrument), 69.
 Perfect tense, 28; compared with imperfect, 29; indefinite used for definite, 79.
 Perfect subjunctive, use, 78.
 Periphrastic forms, 44.
 Period, 104.
 Personal pronouns, 20.
pertaesum est, with gen., 62.
pēto, used with preposition, 67.
 Pherecratic verse, 117.
pīget, with genitive, 62.
 Place, 74.
 Pluperfect subjunctive, formed, 38; in conditional sentences, 83; in *oratio obliqua*, 93.
plūris, genitive of price, 72.
plus, peculiar use, 71.
poenitet, with genitive, 62.
 Position, 106.
posse, 30.
 Possessive adj. pronouns, 21; as noun, 55; for gen. 21, 56; with **dōmi**, &c., 74.
post, in expressions of time, 73; with **quam**, 77.
posteāquam (*pcstquam*), followed by perfect indicative, 28, 78, 86.
postridie, with gen., 63; with acc., 76.
postūlo, used with prepos., 67.
 Potential subjunctive, 84.
pōtior, with abl., 70; with gen., 63.
pōtui, with pres. inf., 79.
praesens, 30.
praesertim, strengthening the relative, 87.
 Predicate, 53.
 Prepositions, 46; syntax, 75; governing dative in compounds, 65; governing acc. in compounds, 67.
 Present subjunctive, in conditional sentences, 82; in wishes, 95.
 Present tense, 28; historical, id., 78; with **dum**, 79.
prīdie, with gen., 63; with acc., 76.
prīum and **prīmo**, comp., 46.
 Principal parts of verbs, 38.
prius, with **quam**, 77.
priusquam, with subj., 86.
pro, in defence of, 64.
prōdesse, 30.
 Prohibitions, 80.
 Pronouns, 20, 23; (personal) omitted with verbs, 59.
 Pronunciation, 2.
prōpior, **prōpius**, used like prepositions, 76.
propter, expressing motive, 69.
 PROSODY, 105–118.
prōtāsis, 81.
proxīmus and **proxīme**, used like prepositions, 76.

- pūdet**, with gen., 62.
quae res, referring to a clause, 58.
quaero, with preposition, 67.
quam, with superlatives, 17; after comparatives, id.
quamquam, compared with **etsi**, etc., 85.
quamvis, with subjunctive, 85.
quando, 49; with subjunctive, 87.
quanti, as gen. of price, 72.
Quantity, 2; in Prosody, 105.
quāsi, with subjunctive, 85.
-que, 47; quantity, 106.
queo, 42.
Questions, 98; indirect, 25, 91; in **oratio obliqua**, 94; doubtful, 84.
quiā, 49; with subjunctive, 87.
quin, with subjunctive, 89; **non quin**, 87.
quippe, strengthening relative, 87.
quo, with subjunctive, 88; **non quo**, 87.
quoad, with subjunctive, 86.
quod, 49; with subjunctive, 87; in substantive clauses, 97.
quōmīnus, with subjunctive, 90.
quōniam, 49; with subjunctive, 87.
quōque, compared with **ētiā**, 45.
quum. — *See cum*.
Reduplication, 33; quantity, 109.
rēfert, construction, 63.
Reflective pronouns, 20; verbs, 24, 68.
Relative pronouns, 22; indefinite, 23; in conditional sentences, 81; correlatives, 23; **SYNTAX**, 57; for the demonstrative, 58; implying cause, 87; purpose, 88; result, 89; after **dignus**, etc., 90; after general expressions, id.; after **quam**, id.; with subjunctive, 96.
Rhythm, 105.
Root, 3.
rūre and **rūri**, 74.
salve, 43.
Sapphic verse and **strophe**, 116.
Scanning, 113.
scin for **scisne**, 2.
sed, compared with **at**, etc., 48.
Senarius (iambic), 116.
Septenarius (trochaic), 118.
seu. — *See sive*.
si, 81.
sīs for **sivis**, 41.
sive, compared with **aut**, etc., 48.
sōdes for **si audes**, 40.
sōleo, 40.
sōlus, gen., 15; with subjunctive, 90.
Space, measure of, 73.
Stanza or **strophe**, 114.
Stem, 3; of verbs, 32, 39, 40; syllables, quantity of, 109.
sub, 75; in composition, 2.
Subject, 53; clauses, 96.
Subjunctive mood, 24; examples of use, 25; general rules, 80; conditional sentences, 82; implied conditions, 84; after particles, 85; temporal clauses, 86; cause, 87; purpose, 88; result, 89; intermediate clauses, 90; indirect questions, 91; **oratio obliqua**, 93; wishes, 95; relative clauses, 96.
Substantive verb, 53; clauses, 96.
subter, 76.
sui, use of, 20.
sūpellex, declension, 11.
sūper, 75; superlative of adjectives, 15; use, 17; with **quam**, id.; denoting a part, 56.
Supines, 28; syntax, 101.
Syllables, division, 2; contraction, 2.

- Synalœpha, 114.
 Synapheia, 114.
 Syncopation, 38.
 Synecdoche, 68.
 Synesis, 55.
 SYNTAX, 53-104.
 taedet, with gen., 62.
 tamen, position, 50.
 tamquam, with subjunctive, 85.
 tanti, as gen. of price, 72.
 Tasting, etc., verbs of, 67.
 Tenses, 28; primary and secondary, 29, 77; formation, 29; sequence, 77; of completed action, 29, 78.
 tēnus, 76.
 Tetrameter, 115.
 Thesis, 113.
 Time, 73; adverbs of, 76; relations of, 86; Roman reckoning of, 119.
 tōtus, gen., 15.
 trans, compounds of, with two accusatives, 67.
 tres, declined, 19.
 Trimeter, 116.
 tui, use of, 20.
 tum and tunc, compared, 45.
 u, 1.
 ūbi, with perfect indicative, 28, 78, 86.
 ūnus, gen., 15; followed by subjunctive, 90.
 ūsus, followed by abl., 71.
 ut, 30; in the sense of although, 85; strengthening relative, 87; purpose, 88; after verbs of fear, id.; omitted, id.; meaning *how* and *when*, id.; result, 89; in substantive clauses, 97, 98.
 ut ne, 88.
 ūter, gen., 15.
 ūtor, governing abl., 71.
 utpōte, strengthening relative, 87.
 utrum, 98.
 v, 1.
 vel (ve), compared with sive, etc., 48.
 vēlim and vellem, compared, 84.
 vēlūti, with subjunctive, 85.
 Verbs, 24; paradigms, 34; deponent, 40; derivative, 41; irregular, id.; defective, 43; impersonal, id.; agreement, 58; syntax, 77; of hindering, &c., 89.
 vēro, position, 50.
 Verse, 113; forms of, 115.
 vērum, compared with sed, etc., 48.
 vescor, governing abl., 70.
 vestrum and vestri compared, 20.
 vīn' for visne, 2.
 vīrus, neuter, 7.
 vīs, declension, 8.
 Vocative, 5; form, 5; 2d decl., 7; in ī, 8; syntax, 68.
 Voices, 24.
 vōlo, 41.
 Vowels, 1; varied, 2; quantity, 2; stem of 3d decl., 8.
 vulgus, neuter, 7.

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